The Bombay Gazette

[With Supplement.

No. 10,335—New Series. BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

SHIPPING.

PENINSULAR AND ORIENTAL COMPANY.

STEAM to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, AND MARSEILLES.

THE following or other Steamers will be despatched as above:—

	Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	Friday.
L.	DECCAN	3429	500	W. A. Seaton..	28th April
—	VENETIA	2726	450	A. B. Daniell..	5th May.
L.	CLYDE	4100	750	E. F. Edmond	12th ,,
—	KHIVA	2803	450	G. Scrivener ..	19th ,,
L.	INDUS	3462	600	S. D. Shallard..	26th ,,
					Tuesday.
—	BOKHARA	2932	500	J. Reeves	30th May.
L.	ROHILLA	3500	700	W. Barratt ..	6th June.
—	KASHGAR	2621	450	R. G. Murray..	13th ,,
L.	VERONA	3116	600	E. Ashdown ...	20th ,,
—	SURAT	3142	500	W. E. Breeze..	27th ,,

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon, at 3 p.m. on the day of sailing.

Passengers are booked to ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, MALTA, GIBRALTAR, PLYMOUTH, LONDON, BRINDISI, VENICE, TRIESTE, and MARSEILLES, by every Mail. The Steamers marked L. proceeded direct to London calling at Plymouth. By the others Passengers change vessels at Suez.

Return Tickets are now issued at reduced rates as under: THREE MONTHS—From date of departure to that of return.

	Via Brindisi. both ways.	Via Brindisi. one way.	Via London. both ways.
First Class .. Rs.	950	Rs. 1,000	Rs. 1,050
Second Class. Rs.	500	Rs. 550	Rs. 600
SIX MONTHS.			
First Class .. Rs.	1,150	Rs. 1,200	Rs. 1,250
Second Class. Rs.	600	Rs. 650	Rs. 700

STEAM TO PENANG, STRAITS, CHINA, JAPAN, KING GEORGE'S SOUND, ADELAIDE, MELBOURNE, & SYDNEY, CALLING AT CEYLON.

Vessels.	Tons.	H.P.	Captains.	1882.
BRINDISI	3243	500	G. Lee	5th May.

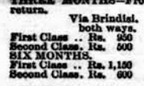
Return Tickets are now issued	1st Class. Rs.	2nd Class. Rs.
To K. George's Sound, Adelaide, Melbourne or Sydney and back (available for nine months)	600	375
To Galle and back (available for two months)	150	75
To Penang or Singapore and back do.	450	225

Passengers for Australia change steamers at Galle.

A Launch leaves the Company's Dock-head, at Mazagon at 3 p. m., on the day of sailing.

F. D. PARKER,
Superintendent, P. & O. S. N. Company.
Bombay, April 6, 1882.

RUBATTINO STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY.



THE Regular Mail-steamers, under contract with Italian Government, leave GENOA and BOMBAY on the 24th and on the 1st of each month, calling at

LEGHORN, NAPLES, MESSINA, CATANIA, PORT SAID, SUEZ, ADEN and vice versa.

PASSENGERS' RATES FROM BOMBAY

To all Ports or Italy,		To Marseilles,	
I Class ..Rs 500 } II do.... 340 }	Including wines. with food.	I Class ..Rs 520 } II do.... 350 } III do.... 155 }	Including wines. with food.
III do.... 150 }			

Children under 3 years, free of charge.
Children not above 10 years, half fare.
Passengers' heavy Baggage will be delivered in LONDON FREE OF CHARGE to the extent allowed in the Manifestoes. All extra Luggage will be charged for at rates which can be ascertained from the Agents.
The following or other 1st Class Steamers will leave Bombay:—

MANILLA, on Monday, 1st May, 1882.
GIAVA, on Monday, 15th May, 1882.
SUMATRA, on Thursday, 1st June, 1882.

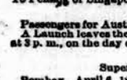
Passengers and heavy baggage are carried on board, free of charge, by the Company's steam launch, leaving Apollo Bunder between 10 and 11 a.m.
Through Railway Tickets to London, available for 17 days.

From Genoa..1 Class Calais Route.Rs	95	Brighton Route Rs	80
,, ..II do.	do.	do.	70 do. do.	55
From Naples..I do.	do.	do.	145 do. do.	130
,, ..II do.	do.	do.	105 do. do.	95

For Hand-books of Information, rates of Freight, &c., apply to

F. BOZZONI,
Agent, Rubattino S. N. Company,
Sassoon House, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay.
Bombay, 3rd April, 1882.

MESSRS. R. RUBATTINO & CO.'S
EXTRA ITALIAN MAIL STEAMER "GIAVA,"
2,000 Tons, 400 H.P., will sail for
NAPLES, GENOA AND MARSEILLES
on the 15th May, 1882.



THIS New Steamer is fitted out with the latest improvements for Passenger accommodation.

F. BOZZONI,
Bombay, 4th April, 1882. Agent.

AUSTRO- HUNGARIAN LLOYDS' S. N. Co.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, BRINDISI, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail.
s. s. VORWAERTS.	G. Marussig	2,394	450	8th May.
s. s. ORION (new)	..G. Mahorcich	3,500	500	8th June.

They will perform their passages AT INCREASED SPEED, thus reducing the average passage from BOMBAY to BRINDISI (via Canal) to 19½ days and to TRIESTE to 21 days.

Passage-money by these two voyages, Trieste or Brindisi, 1st class, Rs. 500.

STEAM TO ADEN, SUEZ, PORT SAID, AND TRIESTE.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
MELIOR	..A. Tercig	2,000	400	8th July.
CARIA	..G. Sturli	1,982	400	8th Aug.

Rates of Passage-money (exclusive of Wines and Spirits, which can be had on board at moderate prices) as under:—

	1st Class.	2nd Class.	Deck.
To Trieste	..Rs. 400 ..	..Rs. 280	..Rs. 140 0
To Cyprus (via Port Said)	375 ..	265 ..	143 0
To Port Said	320 ..	255 ..	131 0
To Suez	300 ..	240 ..	122 0
To Aden	170 ..	130 ..	66 8

STEAM TO COLOMBO, PENANG, SINGAPORE AND HONGKONG.

Steamers.	Captains.	Tons	HP.	To sail
s. s. HELIOS	..A. Tercig	2,000	400	2nd May.
s. s. HUNGARIA	..G. Sturli	1,982	400	2nd June.

No Cargo will be received on board after sunset on the day previous to sailing.
INSURANCES effected by the General Insurance Company (Limited), Marine Branch.
For further particulars, Freight, Passage, &c., &c., apply to

J. JANNI, Agent.
Sassoon House, 7, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, April 12th, 1882.

HALL LINE OF STEAMERS,
BOMBAY AND LIVERPOOL,
CALLING AT MALTA.

THE following sailings have been arranged:—

S. S.	Captain	Tons.	H. P.		1882.
MERTON HALL	..J. Verril..	4,100	500	,,	27th April.
WESTOW HALL	..T. Collin..	2,700	400	,,	17th May.
RYDAL HALL	..O. Lloyd..	2,700	400	,,	17th June.
SPEKE HALL	..W. Brand..	2,700	400	,,	15th July.

FARE TO LIVERPOOL, Rs. 500.

Special terms can be made for passengers leaving during June to November and returning March to July.
These fast Steamers have been specially built and adapted in every way for the Bombay Trade.
Each Steamer carries a SURGEON and STEWARDESS.
For plans, hand-books of information, and other particulars as to Passages apply to EDWARD BATES & Co., and KING, KING and Co.

CARGO.

Cargo is carried via Liverpool on favourable terms on through Bills of Lading to London, Havre, Hamburg, Bremen, Antwerp, Rotterdam, Amsterdam, Rotterdam, Dunkirk, New York, Boston, and Philadelphia.
The shipment of packages from up-country by this line is also undertaken.

EDWARD BATES & Co.,
Agents.
33, Elphinstone Circle, Bombay, 13th January, 1882.

CLAN LINE.

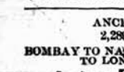
THE following sailings have been fixed:—

	Tons.		
CLAN LAMONT	2,100	for Liverpool	about 26th inst.
CLAN GORDON	2,200	,, Liverpool	,, 15th prox.
CLAN ALPINE	2,200	,, London	,, 13th ,,
CLAN MACLEAN	2,400	,, Liverpool	,, 31st ,,

Passage money to London or Liverpool ....Rs. 450
For further particulars apply to

FINLAY, MUIR & Co.,
Bombay, 1st April, 1882. Agents.

FOR COAST AND COMPTA.



S. S. PEARL will SAIL positively on THURSDAY, the 27th April, 1882, at 1 p.m., calling at Hurnee, Rutnagherry, Jytapore, Malwan, Vingoria, Chupra, Marmagoa, Carwar, and Compta.

DADABHOY JAMSETJEE,
No. 14, Meadow Street. Agent, s. s. Pearl.

ANCHOR LINE S. S. INDIA,
2,289 Tons, 500 H. P. nomi.
BOMBAY TO NAPLES AND GENOA, OR OVERLAND TO LONDON *VIA* EITHER PORT.

THIS steamer will sail as above on the 13th May.

Fare to Naples or Genoa .....Rs. 400
to London *viâ* either port ... 500
Heavy baggage will be sent on to Liverpool without extra charge

Apply to

W. & A. GRAHAM & Co.,
Bombay, 21st April, 1882. Agents.

SHIPPING.

THE BRITISH INDIA STEAM NAVIGATION COMPANY (LIMITED),

Intend to despatch Steamers as follows:—

BOMBAY TO LONDON.

S. S. KANGRA, 1,952 tons, Captain C. N. Wood, sails on TUESDAY, 16th May, 1882, at 5 p.m., calling at Kurrachee and Lisbon, and is due to arrive in London on 25th June.

FOR COAST AND CALCUTTA.

S. S. KERBELA, 1,937 Tons, on WEDNESDAY, 26th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Rutnagherry, Vingorla, Goa, Carwar, Mangalore, Cannanore, Tellicherry, Beypore, Calicut, Cochin, Alleppey, Tuticorin, Colombo, Galle, Negapatam, Madras, Cocanada, Vizagapatam, Bimlipatam, Gopalpore, False Point, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR KURRACHEE AND PERSIAN GULF.

S. S. PUNJAUB, 1,080 Tons, on TUESDAY, 25th April, 1882, at 4 p.m., calling at Kurrachee, Gwadur, Muscat, Jask, Bunder Abbas, Lingah, Bushire, Fao, and Busrah, in the foregoing or any order, weather permitting.

FOR CUTCH MANDAVIE AND KURRACHEE.

S. S. COCONADA, 862 Tons, on FRIDAY, 28th April, 1882, at 11 a.m.

FOR ADEN, ZANZIBAR, MOZAMBIQUE, IN HAMBANE, QUILLIMANE, AND DELAGOA BAY.

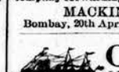
THE S. S. JAVA, 1,465 Tons, on THURSDAY, 27th April, 1882.

N.B.—EXPORTS.—To save shippers the trouble of clearing and shipping, shipments not exceeding five tons will be received, and Bills of Lading granted in exchange at the Offices of the undersigned.

Railway receipts for packages from up-country should be forwarded to the undersigned, who will undertake clearance and shipment.

IMPORTS.—The undersigned undertake the landing, clearing and delivery in Bombay or forwarding by rail or steamer packages by the Company's Steamers. Bills of lading and particulars of contents and value should accompany forwarding instructions.

MACKINNON, MACKENZIE & Co.
Bombay, 20th April, 1882. Agents.



COOK'S NEW SYSTEM OF INTERNATIONAL TRAVELLING TICKETS, available for one or more passengers by any route from all chief Railway Stations in India to EGYPT, PALESTINE, CENTRAL EUROPE, GREAT BRITAIN, AUSTRALIA, NEW ZEALAND, CHINA, JAPAN, AMERICA, and ALL PARTS of the GLOBE.

The arrangements for travelling through India are under the special authority of the Government of India and the Secretary of State for India, and are intended exclusively for International Travellers.

As the sole accredited agents of the Italian Government Railway Administration, THOS. COOK & SON, issue tickets to through passengers from India, which will enable them to visit Naples, Rome, Florence, Milan, &c., at reduced fares.

For full particulars apply to THOS. COOK & SON, 5, HORNBY ROW, BOMBAY (originators of the European Tourist and Excursion system), established 1841.

ANGLO-INDIAN AND GENERAL AGENCY
(ESTABLISHED 1867)
28, APOLLO STREET, BOMBAY,
AND
27, LEADENHALL STREET, LONDON, E. C.

PASSENGER DEPARTMENT.

PASSAGES booked (free of charge) and for family groupes at reduced fares by the Steamers of the following named Companies:—

Peninsular and Oriental Steam Navigation Company.
British India Steam Navigation Company.
Hall Line.
Anchor Line.
Rubattino Company.—Italian Royal Mail Steamers.
Austro-Hungarian Lloyds' Steam Navigation Company.
Clan Line.

And by other well-known Lines whose Steamers during the fair season give passage on very reasonable terms. Baggage, Kit, &c., warehoused, & shipped. Packages, Cases, Parcels, &c., of any size & shape forwarded at lowest rates of freight. Sovereigns supplied and Remittances effected at favorable rates of Exchange. Passengers met on boardship in India and England, and every information and assistance afforded them. Telegrams receive immediate attention. "Safe arrival" including Names and Addresses, telegraphed at a cost of two words, Rs. 5-8.

W. M. MACKAY & Co.,
General Agents.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

ASHANTEE HAMMOCKS ON SALE
BY
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

FRESH IMPORTATIONS
EX S.S. "FRANCE" OF

NESTLE'S SWISS MILK and ANGLO-SWISS MILK, Milk-maid brand. } Cash 7 annas per tin.

TREACHER & COMPANY (Ld.)

REDUCED PRICES.

VIENNA BEER.
IMPORTED DIRECT FROM THE BREWERY, IN SPLENDID CONDITION.

Cash.
Per doz. quarts .....Rs. 6-4
Per doz. pints ..... ,, 4-2

SOLE AGENTS:
TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

TRICHINOPOLY CHEROOTS AND CIGARS,

PREPARED expressly for TREACHER & Co., Limited, from finest, selected and thoroughly matured Tobacco, and acknowledged to be the cheapest and best Smokes procurable.

	Cash prices. Rs. as
NOBLE'S Cheroot shape, without straw box of 100	1 12
DAWSON'S Cheroot shape, with straw .. ,, 100	1 12
,, .. ,, 250	4 0
THOMSON'S, Cheroot shape, with straw .. ,, 100	1 12
,, .. ,, 250	4 0
DINDIGUL'S Cheroot shape, with straw .. ,, 100	2 0
,, .. ,, 250	4 0
HAVANNAH'S Cigar shape .. ,, 100	2 8
,, .. ,, 250	4 8
TREACHER'S GEM MUSTER, Cigar shape .. ,, 100	2 0
TREACHER'S MUSTER, slightly barrel shaped .. ,, 100	2 4
,, .. ,, 250	5 4
CLUB MUSTER, Cheroot and Cigar shape .. ,, 100	3 0

TREACHER & COMPANY, Ld.,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

ROSALINE.

A LOTION for the relief of Prickly-Heat. If the skin is sponged for a few minutes with the Rosaline, relief is invariably obtained. It contains nothing which can be injurious to the skin, and does not act as an astringent. In infants especially its soothing effects are remarkable.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

SUPERFINE VIOLET POWDER,

A COMBINATION of Farinaceous and Vegetable Ingredients, scented with agreeable and attractive perfumes.

It is perfectly innocuous to the most delicate skin, well adapted as an absorbent Powder for Toilet and Nursery use in India, and guaranteed to be FREE FROM ARSENIC or other injurious matter. Sold in tins at annas 10 each.

D. FERNANDES & CO.,
DISPENSING CHEMISTS.

THE *BOMBAY GAZETTE* POONA AGENCY.

FROM this date we have appointed Messrs. COOPER and Co. our agents at Poona for the sale of

The *Bombay Gazette* Daily,
,, ,, ,, Overland Summary,
,, ,, ,, Weekly Budget,
,, ,, ,, Bi-weekly,
The Indian Traveller's Guide,
Maclean's Guide to Bombay,

and for all other publications issuing from this office.

Apply at Messrs. COOPER and Co.'s branch establishment, East-street, Poona.
FEBRUARY 15' 1882.

NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE FASCINATING OPERA OF
SOLOMON'S SWORD
will be performed at the
GAIETY THEATRE
TO-NIGHT,
SATURDAY, THE 22ND APRIL, 1882,
BY THE TALENTED MEMBERS
OF
THE PARSEE VICTORIA THEATRICAL COMPANY.

The night's entertainment will conclude with an amusing farce.
For further particulars please see handbills.

SOCIETY FOR PROMOTING CHRISTIAN KNOWLEDGE.
BOMBAY DIOCESAN COMMITTEE.

THE ANNUAL MEETING of the above Society will be held in the Vestry of the Cathedral on MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 5-30 P. M., Bombay time.

R. F. WINTER,
Honorary Secretary.

BOMBAY CLUB.

AN EXTRAORDINARY GENERAL MEETING of the members of the Bombay Club will be held on MONDAY, the 1st May, 1882, at 6 p.m.

H. M. PHIPSON,
Honorary Secretary.
Bombay Club, 21st April, 1882.

RUPEES 1,000 REWARD will be given to any one who will give information as shall lead to the recovery of Rs. 12,100 in Notes numbered as under, stolen on 10th January, 1882, by Bhyrubpersaud Bunniah, Chaprassee. If the whole is not recovered, 10 per cent. on the value of such portion recovered will be paid as reward.

Nos. 59332, 76157, 67190, and 73396 per Rs. 1,000 each.
Nos. 0.71 80042, and 77630 per Rs. 500 each.
Nos. 0.97 33917, 97569, 0.96 51361, 0.97 33361, 0.96 99681, 20148, 51718, 75816, 0.97 33023, 0.96 98165, 44617, 0.97 03689, 09329, 0.96 08232, 28516, and 0.69 58370 per Rs. 100 each.
Also 200 Notes per Rs. 20 each.
Also 150 Notes per Rs. 10 each.

BURN & Co.

LOST, STOLEN, OR MISLAID.—A SHARE CERTIFICATE in the Mazagon Spinning and Weaving Company (in liquidation) No. 1874, in the name of NAWALCHAND LALBHAI. Application is about to be made for the issue of a duplicate. Any person holding the said certificate should at once communicate with the undersigned.

શા૦ નવલચંદ લાલભાઈની મીલ્કતના વ્યવસ્થાદાર
શા૦ બાબચંદ લાલભાઈ શઇ રહ્યા પોતે.
i. e., NAWALCHUND LALBHAI
Administrator of the estate of the deceased Nawalchand Lalbhai.
Surat, Kaest Moholla, 19th April, 1882.

COMMISSARIAT NOTICE.

THE Executive Commissariat Officer at the Presidency invites SEALED TENDERS in the month of May next on the dates noted below for contracts for the following supplies to the Commissariat Department at Bombay and Deolalee for the term of nine months, one year, and nine months, and two years and nine months respectively.

Sugar as per Sample under Schedule No. 30. } For Bombay and Deolalee, tenders to be received on 8th May, 1882.
Sugar as per Sample under Schedule No. 31.
Tea, Indian, as per Sample under Schedule No. 29.
Purchase of Empty Casks under Schedule No. 16. } For Bombay, tenders to be received on 11th May, 1882.
Hospital Bedding, &c., under Schedule No. 22.

Tenders will be received up to 1 p.m. of each of the dates above specified, when they will be opened in this Office in the presence of such of the Tenderers as may attend.

Persons desirous of undertaking the Contracts can obtain, on application at this Office, printed Forms of Tenders, Schedules of the Articles to be supplied, and any other information they may require connected with the Contracts, and the Conditions the Tenderers must abide by to prevent their Tenders being treated as *informal*.

No reasons will be assigned for the rejection of the lowest or any Tender.

No Tender will be received or attended to unless accompanied by the necessary deposit in Treasury receipt and a duplicate copy of the schedule duly filled in. No earnest money in cash will be received.

H. R. M. VAN HEYTHUYSEN, Colonel,
Assistant Commissary-General.
Executive Commissariat Office, Bombay, 19th April, 1882.

LADIES' SHOES,

LOW CUT COURT SHOES.	per pair. Rs.
BLACK VELVET, embroidered gold bead butterfly on toes	11 0
BLACK VELVET, embroidered with the new untarnishable metal beads...	10 8
BLACK LASTING or PRUNELLA, embroidered as above. Very elegant and stylish	9 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, open-work toes, embroidered jet, gold, or coloured beads	10 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, plain satin bow	8 8
BLACK MOROCCO, neat fancy bead bows	8 8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered Coloured silk and bead toes	7 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, satin and jet bead bows	9 8
BLACK GLACE KID, embroidered heartsease	10 8
PATENT LEATHER, fancy toes and silk bow	9 8
BLACK MOROCCO, with fringe bow...	5 8
LOW CUT SHOES, WITH BANDS ACROSS INSTEP.	
BLACK FRENCH KID, elegantly embroidered and raised flowers on toes ...	12 8
BLACK MOROCCO, embroidered coloured toes	6 8
BLACK FRENCH KID LOUIS XV. SHOES, embroidered with the new untarnishable coloured beads, on the toes, beneath ankle and on instep; exceedingly stylish and elegant	16 0
OXONIAN SHOES TO TIE FOR DRESS OR EVENING WEAR.	
PLAIN PATENT LEATHER, to tie with pale blue silk	9 8
BLACK FRENCH KID, beautifully embroidered on toes and beneath ankle...	13 8
LAWN-TENNIS SHOES, fitted with best India-rubber soles	
BLACK MOROCCO to tie ...	9 0
BLACK KID do. ...	9 8
BROWN CANVAS, with Toe-cap and cross bands	10 8

CHILDREN'S BOOTS AND SHOES
IN GREAT VARIETY,
FOR DRESS, WALKING, OR HOUSE WEAR.

BOY'S PATENT LEATHER DRESS SHOES,
CALF KID WALKING SHOES,
GLOVE KID WALKING SHOES,
BUTTON OR LACED BOOTS.
GIRL'S EVENING SHOES,
STRAP SHOES (three qualities),
KID WALKING SHOES,
AND BUTTON BOOTS.

☞ A worn Shoe is the best possible guide for size. 10 per cent. Discount allowed for cash or by Values payable Parcel Post.

WATSON & CO.,
ESPLANADE HOTEL, BOMBAY.

BOMBAY MUNICIPAL CORPORATION.

A QUARTERLY MEETING of the Municipal Corporation of Bombay will be held in the Municipal Offices on MONDAY, the 1st May, 1882, at 3 o'clock p. m., for the consideration of the following business:—

1. Letter from the Acting Chief Secretary to Government stating that the address of the Corporation to H. M. the Queen Empress, on her escape from assassination has been forwarded to the Government of India to transmit to England for presentation to H. M. by the Secretary of State.

2. Sanction to be asked to the writing off, as loss of Rs. 35,715-14-0 from the Live and Dead Stock Returns of the Health and other departments, being the book value of 56 bullocks that died, the cost of candle shade broken by rats, and difference between book value and sale proceeds of unserviceable, perishable, dead and live stock in 1881.

3. Sanction to be asked to the payment from Surplus Cash Balance of Rs. 156-7-3, for collecting toll on carts entering Bombay from Salsette, also to the payment of Rs. 50 per mensem for such establishment from February last to the end of the current year, or the payment of such other sum monthly as may be arranged upon.

4. The Health Officer's Report for the 4th quarter of 1881, and the Municipal Commissioner's remarks thereon.

5. Letter from the Secretary, Town Council, reporting the Budget transfers, amounting to Rs. 29,815-12-10, made by the Council, from 4th January to 31st March 1882.

6. Letter, from Mr. Ameercoolin Ibrahim Kagdi complaining of the charges in two bills for March and April, 1881, for water supplied through meter to his house No. 32, Bazaar.

7. Town Council's Resolution, adopting the Report by the Works Committee, on the revised plans and estimates for building new Police quarters and temporary headquarters of the Commissioner of Police at Byculla, and recommending the Corporation to sanction an additional grant of Rs. 29,255 for the work.

The Hon. Rao Saheb Vishvanath Narayan Mandlik, C.S.I., will move that the Municipal Commissioner be requested to respectfully submit to the Legislative Department of Government the desirability of the amendments in the Municipal Acts, as finally agreed to by the Corporation on the 19th December, 1881, being passed into law at the earliest date possible.

By order of the Chairman,
H. WYNFORD BARROW,
Clerk, Muncpl Corporation; and Secy, Town Council.
Bombay, Municipal Corporation Office, 21st April, 1882.

TREACHER AND COMPANY'S UNEQUALLED SCOTCH WHISKY.

Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.				Cash. per doz. Rs.	as.
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		A blend composed of matured Whiskies from the most renowned Distilleries in Scotland.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The cream of Scotch Whiskies.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Softened and matured by Age.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Pure, wholesome, possessing great flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Guaranteed to be distilled from pure malt, and free from any smoky or objectionable flavour.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Consists of the finest Whiskies selected from those distilled during each fine Barley season.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly Commended by Connoisseurs for its Fulness, Fragrance and Mellowness.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Of uniform quality at all times.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		The Butting, Bonding, and Blending is carefully attended to by practical men at Treacher and Company's Scotch Agency, and is one of the chief secrets of the success of the article.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Highly recommended as a stimulant by the most eminent Physicians.				
22	8	... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...	22	8
		Is supplied to upwards of one hundred and twenty Regimental Messes, Clubs, and Co-operative Societies.				
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		
		Can be supplied direct from Treacher & Co.'s Wine-Cellars, Byculla, in 2 and 4 Gallon Jars, Quarter Casks, Hogsheads and Puncheons.				
		... Treacher's...	... GLENLIVET...	... Whisky ...		
		Special terms for quantities to the Trade, Messes, Clubs and Co-operative Societies.				

TREACHER & COMPANY, LD.
WINE MERCHANTS,
BOMBAY, BYCULLA, AND POONA.

CLOTHING FOR THE HOT SEASON.

TROPICAL ANGOLAS AND SOFT INDIA [illegible]DS.

ASQUITH AND LORD[illegible]

BEG to call special attention to their fine STOCK of the above goods suitable for wear during the HOT WEATHER. The prices will be found as reasonable as those paid at Home and the FIT, WORK and QUALITY is in all cases guaranteed.

ASQUITH & LORD,
GENERAL OUTFITTERS, BOMBAY.

CORY'S "EASTERN MENACE."

NOTICES OF THE PRESS.

"THERE is undeniable truth in the following passages extracted from Colonel Cory's book."—The *Times*. "We have been enchanted or fascinated by his historical and political philosophy."—The *Glasgow Herald*. "A most brilliantly written and able attack on the Gladstonian foreign policy."—The *Manchester Guardian*." A remarkable book, written with marked ability."—The *Globe*. "We are in full agreement with Colonel Cory on most of these points, and not in any great disagreement with him on the rest."—The *Saturday Review*. "There is a great deal in this book which is accurately described and is made the subject of acute reasoning."—*Vanity Fair*. "Colonel Cory writes eloquently and well."—*United Service Gazette*. "On two points we can heartily endorse his views."—*Overland Mail*. "The pen of a ready and powerful writer, and the devoted energy and burning zeal of an apostle."—*Allen's Indian Mail*. "A searching analysis of the Indian Army in every branch. Here Colonel Cory speaks with an authority which none may attempt to gainsay."—*Land and Water*. "The author is an original personage who is doing his utmost to stir up his countrymen against Russia."—*Novoye Vremya*. "Colonel Cory writes like a 'prophet new inspired,' and the mischief of it is that so much of what he says is true."—The *Graphic*. "The Eastern Menace is one of the most excellent treatises on the Central Asian Question which we have read."—The *Academy*. "We can predict nothing but good from the perusal of Colone' Cory's earnest pages."—The *Broad Arrow*. "Ably written but somewhat alarmist essay."—The *Standard*

Copies are now procurable at THACKER SPINK & Co., Calcutta; and THACKER, & Co., Bombay; and at the Publishers, Messrs. KEGAN PAUL, TRENCH & Co., 1, Paternoster Square, London, and Messrs W. NEWMAN & Co., 3, Dalhousie Square, Calcutta.—Price, Rs. 4-12.

COFFEE BEVERAGES

MANUFACTURED BY
THOMAS SYMINGTON & CO.,
EDINBURGH.

	Rs.	As.
Essence of Pure Coffee ... ... per bottle	0	9
Do. of Coffee and Chicory ... ... ,,	0	6
Do. do do. large size... ... ... ,,	0	10
Do. of Dandelion Coffee ... ... ,,	0	12
"Edinburgh" Cocoa and Milk ... ... per tin	0	10

EXTRACT FROM "BRITISH MEDICAL JOURNAL."

"Symington & Co.'s Coffee Essences have a standard reputation, and possess great merit. The Coffee Essence must be prepared in *Vacuo* at a low temperature, as the aroma of the Coffee is well preserved; in its essential qualities it does not differ in any way from a cup of Coffee made in the ordinary way. The Coffee and Milk is extremely convenient for travellers, bachelors, &c., or wherever it may be convenient to have at hand a preparation which requires only the addition of boiling water to make a cup of *good* Milk-Coffee."

APPLY TO
THE BOMBAY PURVEYING & GENERAL PROVISION STORES
FORBES-STREET, FORT, AND CRAWFORD MARKET,
W. J. ESSAI.

DUNNETT AND CO.,
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BRIDLES.

Gent.'s Double or Weymouth Bridles with Noseband fully stitched, Steel Bits, and Lip Strap, complete ... ... Rs. 20 to 25 0
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Lady's and Gent.'s Driving Whips, beautifully balanced, plated and stirling silver Mounts ... ... from Rs. 8 to 20 0
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NEW ADVERTISEMENTS.

THE INDIAN RAILWAY TRAVELLERS' GUIDE,

A MONTHLY PUBLICATION containing time, and fare tables of the Railway Companies, Steam-boats and Dak companies, the routes between the principal Indian towns, tables of through-routes and fares from Bombay to places in India and abroad, short descriptive notices of all places of interest, the hill sanitaria, &c. With a new coloured map of India, showing every Railway station on the Indian lines. Price eight annas. Indian postage one anna. Published on the first of every month at the *Bombay Gazette* office.

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY COMPANY.
BRAKE BLOCKS.

TENDERS are invited for the SUPPLY of 28,840 TEAKWOOK BRAKE BLOCKS to be delivered as required, from time to time, from 1st June next.

Templets of the brake blocks can be seen, and specification with particulars obtained, by application at the Storekeeper's Office, Byculla.

Sealed Tenders endorsed "Tender for Brake Blocks," will be received by the Agent, at the Company's offices, Elphinstone Circle, up to 1 p.m. (gun fire) on WEDNESDAY, 3rd May proximo, after which hour no Tender will be received.

No notice will be taken of any Tender unless accompanied by a deposit of Rs. 500 in cash or Government paper.

Five per cent. on the value of the contract will be required as security, one half to be deposited on signing the contract, and the remainder by 5 per cent. retentions from monthly payments.

The Agent does not bind himself to accept the lowest or any Tender.

ALFRED KING, Storekeeper.
Storekeeper's Office, Byculla, 18th April, 1882.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

The scale for these Advertisements is as follows:—Not exceeding 3 lines, Rs. 1; each succeeding line, As. 8. No trade advertisements are admitted under this scale.

MANGO S

COMMERCIAL INTELLIGENCE

FRIDAY EVENING, APRIL 21.

THE telegram with yesterday's London quotations is not yet to hand in an intelligible form, and the New York Cotton telegram is amissing. From Liverpool the Cotton report comes quiet; sales 10,000 bales; prices as before, but Surats freely offered. The London market was quiet; Good Fair Westerns 4 13-16, G. F. Tinnevelly 5⅜. Surat arrival quotations are :—

Dholleras, Good, G. Clause, May shipment, Cape—.... 5⅜
Do. Fine, F.G. do. April-May do. Cape 5⅝

Owing to the fact of its being mail day, not much is doing to-day in our local Cotton market. Surats being freely offered in Liverpool and the New York telegram awanting, there is little disposition to do business on the part of buyers, and the market may be reported very quiet at our yesterday's quotations.

EXCHANGE closes firm, but without alteration at our last night's quotations, which were :—

	Tel.	Demand.	3 months.	4 months.
Banks	1s. 8 3-16d.	1s. 8¼d.	1s. 8 7-16d.	1s. 8 15-16d.
	3 months.		6 months.	
Credits	1s. 8 17-32d.		1s. 8 11-16d.	
Documents	1s. 8 9-16d.		1s. 8½d.	
Francs.....	21⅞		21¼	

GOVERNMENT PAPER has been dull to-day, and lower prices have been current. 4 per cent. is weak at 101 5-16, and 4½ at 108⅜. Port Trust Bonds have been done at Rs. 99.

Bank of Bombay shares have been in request, and the rate has gone up to Rs. 780.

Press shares are very firm, and in a few cases a little higher.

Mill shares, however, are again very dull and drooping. Dhurumsey have been done as low as Rs. 495, Manockjee Petit at Rs. 1,325, and Morarjee at Rs. 1,135, and in many other companies there is also a further fall.

From Calcutta Government Paper is to-day quoted—4 per cent. 101⅛ and 4½ 108¼. 4 months' Bank Bills 1s. 8¼d., 6 months' Credits 1s. 8 11-16d., and Documents 1s. 8¾d. The rate on Bombay on demand is given at 100⅛, and on Madras 100 1-16. National Bank shares are quoted 98, and Bank of Bengal Rs. 850. Freights there seem firmer the last day or two; to Bombay the rate is quoted Rs. 13, and to the U. K. Jute 55, Rice 57-6, and Linseed 60.

Gunny-bags are quoted—Twills Rs. 32-12, Plains Rs. 25-8.

BOMBAY BILL AND STOCK LISTS.

BANKS

	Shares.	Am't.	Paid up.	Last Dividend.	Cash Rates.
INDIAN BANKS.		Rs.	Rs.		Rs.
Bank of Bombay	20,000	500	all	18 p.ct.	780
Bank of Bengal	42,000	500	all	5p. ct.	850
Bank of Madras	10,000	500	all	10 do.	700
EXCHANGE BANKS.		£		5 do.	
Agra Bank	100,000	10	all	3 do.	130
National Bank of India	37,320	2.0	12½	2 do.	95

LAND COMPANIES.

Freze Land	7,500	150	150	100	*13
Mazagon Land, &c....	1,750	2,000	2,000	..	24
New Colaba Co.	4,000	3,084	2,925	Rs. 30	75½
Port Canning Co.	6,000	1,800	1,400	Rs. 8	212½

* For distribution.

PRESS COMPANIES.

Akbar Cotton	150	5,000	2,850	50	875
Albert Ginning Co.	100	500	all	18 p.ct.	410
Albert Press Co., Kurrachee	200	2,000	1,100	Rs. 70	1,160
Apollo Press Co. (small shares)	750	400	400	40	460
Bellary	625	1,000	1,000	30	575
Berar Cotton Ginning and Press Co.....	600	500	all	Rs. 37½	475
Broach Cotton Ginning and Press Co....	1,400	250	all	10	67
Calabra Press Co	500	1,880	1,880	50	1,025
Dumra Press and Ginning Co.....	500	300	all	30	240
East India Press Co	700	1,000	1,000	130	1,150
Fort Press Co	150	325	8,500	300 p.s.	2,700
French Press Co	300	500	all	15 p.c.	560
Sind Press Co	400	2,000	1,60	Rs. 3	560
Mofussil Co	3,125	400	400	10 p. s	345
New Indian Press	2,400	12	12	Rs. 10	2,400
Prince of W. Press	120	....	1,900	25	2 025
Sind & Punnah Cotton Press Co	100	1,000	750	Rs. 8	1,200
Sassoon Press Co	300	0	500	2	450
Volkart's Press Co....	450	0	a	5	675

SPINNING AND WEAVING COMPANIES.

Ahmedabad S. & W. Company	600	1,000	500	90	1,425
Parell S. & W. Co. Ld.	2,500	400	400	50	250
Anglo-Indian S. & W. Company	30,000	1,000	10	Rs. 10	137
New issue	..	100	50	..	80
Alfred Manufacturing Company	1,000	1,700	500	30 p. s	560
Alliance Cotton & Silk Manufg. Co., Ld.	1,800	1,000	..	Rs. 40	700
Bhownuggur Mills	300	2,000	2,000	100	800
Bombay United	900	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	885
Central India S. & W. Company	2,500	500	500	Rs. 4	680
Cooria Mills	600	50	4,000	30	930
D. Spinning	3,000	2,000	all	nil	495
Empress S. & W. Co.	736	500	all	Rs. 25	675
Ditto (new issue)	400	500	150	..	650
Gokuldas Spg. & W. Co.	1,000	500	400	20	555
Jam Mills Co.	1,000	1,000	1,000	..	1,000
Jaher Ali Spinning Company	600	500	500	50	19
Jewraj Budloo	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 5	930
Khandelah	500	1,000	1,000	50	910
Khatau Makanjee	1,000	1,000	1,000	Rs. 60	900
Madras United	450	1,000	1,000	100 p.s.	1,97.5d
Mahalukshmi	600	1,000	1,000	Rs. 55	930
Manockjee Petit's	2,500	1,000	all	Rs. 30	1,325
Mazagon Spinning Co.	5,000	250	250	15 p. s.	222½
Morarjee Goculdas	1,050	1,000	1,000	Rs. 80	1,125
National Spinning	500	1,000	1,000	Rs. 70	850xd
New Great Eastern	1,100	1,000	1,000	40 p. s.	980
Oriental	1,000	625	625	Rs. 55	615
Prince of Wales Spinning Company..	1,500	500	500	35	290
Sassoon S. & W. Co..	1,500	1,000	1,000	70	1,330xd
Simpore Mills	500	1,000	1,000	75 p. s.	1,100xd
Soudersee	1,500	1,000	1,000	..	1,100
Southern India	500	500	Rs. 5	Rs. 40	560
Victoria Mills	500	1,000	1,000	..	840
Western India S. & M. Company	1,250	1,000	1,0	Rs. 4	830

RAILWAY COMPANIES.

G. I. P. Railway Consolidated Stock	..	320	218-3-0	5 p. ct 320 xd.
Do. New 20 shares.	..	320	13-14-6	do 26
Ditto	..	320	65-7-3	do 72
Ditto	..	320	21-13-1	do 32
B. B. & C. I. Ry. Co.	..	100	1,000	do 1,040
Do. New 41 shares.	..	415	196-9-10	do 315

MISCELLANEOUS.

ombay Saw Mills	00	1,000	1,000	100	425
Bombay Ice Manufacturing Co., Limited. }	1,250	100	100	5 p.c	145x 130d
Bombay Burmah Trading Corporation.	1,000	2,500	1,500	225	2,450
Indian Guarantee Suretyship Association	5,000	100	10	10 p.ct.	10
Kurrachee Ice Co. Ld.	1,400	100	100	..	100
Kurrachee Landing and Shipping Co.	500	500	300	90	420
Mechanics Building Co.	4,000	50	50	3 p.ct.	12
Oriental Government Security Life Assurance Company..	5,000	200	50	5 p.ct.	50
Oriental Loan Association	5,000	20	20	10 p.ct. p.a.	20
Prince of Wales Fire Insurance	250	1,000	1,000	Rs. 1..	1,075
Ripon Gold Mining Co. Ld.	30,000 A	10	6	..	2½
Do.	1,000 B	100	100	..	93½
Treacher & Company.	2,000	500	all	Rs. 9	185
Thacker & Company.	1,000	100	100	1	190
Wynaad Gold Mining Co. Ld.	20,000	25	20	..	10nl.
Kaiser-i-Hind Gold Mining Co. Limited ..	42,000	..	5	..	..

GREAT INDIAN PENINSULA RAILWAY.

Statement of Traffic for the week ending April 15, 1882.

Open 1,446 miles. Rs. a. p.

Coaching	1,64,796 0 0
Merchandise	8,61,476 0 0
Electric Telegraph	8,496 0 0
Total Rs....	1,035,768 0 0

Corresponding week last year, open 1,446 miles ..... Total Rs.... 8,17,673 0 0

Increase..... 2,20,095 0 0

SHIPPING INTELLIGENCE.

THE steamer Newnham, 1,296 tons, Captain J. J. Johnston, sailed yesterday for Genoa and Marseilles with a general cargo.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Kerbela, 1,501 tons, Captain F. A. Wilson, arrived in harbour yesterday from Coast and Calcutta with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Mr. Hacworth, Father Black, Nowarzbai and child, Peerozbai Nowrojee and child, and 84 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Assyria, 969 tons, Captain W. M. Mason, sailed yesterday for Kattywar, Coast and Kurrachee, with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Lieut. A. H. G. Kemball, Captain Leckie, Mr. Cooper, one Warrant Officer, one clerk, and 105 deck.

THE B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Java, 943 tons, Captain A. Clark, arrived in harbour on the 20th instant from Persian Gulf via Kurrachee with a general cargo and the following passengers :—Sister Aoysa Meirie, Mrs. Gordon, Captain Mackenzie, Mr. D. C. Casta, Mr. and Mrs. Abdoolally, and 40 deck.

DEPARTURE OF THE CHINA MAIL.

THE P. & O. Co.'s steamer Ancona, 1,873 tons, Captain E. G. Stead, sailed yesterday for China, &c., with China mails, and cargo of 1,3331 chests opium, general, cargo and the following passengers :—For Shanghai.—Mr. Hodson. For Hongkong.—Mr. Framjee Cowasjee, Mr. E. S. Joseph, and Mr. and Mrs. Ziegler. For Galle.—Lieut. L. C. Lushington, and Mr. Hacon. For Madras.—Mr. Smith, and Mr. W. J. Bryant.

ARRIVALS

April	Vessels.	Commander.	From.
20	Java (s)	Clark	Bussorah, April 7.
21	Kerbela (s).....	Wilson.....	Calcutta, March 25.

DEPARTURES.

April	Vessels.	Commander.	Destinations.
21	Hydaspes (s)	Harvey	Australia, &c.
	H. M. S. Serapis	Twiss	England.
	Newnham (s).....	Johnston..	Marseilles.
	Assyria (s)	Mason	Kurrachee.
	Tibet (s)	Fraser	Trieste, &c.
	Ancona (s).....	Stead	China, &c.

The steamer Arago, to Aden, Jeddah, and Hoodooda, was entered for loading yesterday.

CALCUTTA.

ARRIVALS.

April
17 Tibre (s) .....Tempie .... P. de Galle, April 11.
Madras (s) ..... Turner ..... Rangoon, April 7.
Rodgauntlet ..... Bowie..... Liverpool, Dec. 9.

DEPARTURE.

April 17.—Steamers Guangzang and Shundara.

MADRAS.

ARRIVAL.

April
19 Shahzada (s)..... Calcutta.

DEPARTURE.

April.
18 Khandalla (s) .... Bombay.

DAILY IMPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FROM LIVERPOOL.

Sicily (s)—10 cases lamps, 2 cases glassware, and 2 packages iron weights, C. Zerremer. s.

FROM LONDON.

Ancona (s)—5 cases cochineal, Mohuntall Damodur; 26 cases provisions, bacon cheese, hams &c., Scrabjee Hormusjee Bottlewalla; 2 hogsheads claret, L. Singer and Co.

Perim (s)—25 boxes gun powder, Mahomedally Noorbhoy. Pentheselea (s)—151 boxes gunpowder, Mahomedally Noorbhoy.

France (s)—10 cases whiskey, Cutler, Palmer and Co.

Huchenden (s)—3 casks paints of sorts, 30 kegs nails, and 67 cases iron sheets, Richardson and Cruddas; 212 boxes window glass, Suratally Mamoojee; 25 cases matches, Hajee Dawood Iboo a.

Sunbeam (s)—20 bales papers, Keekabhoy Abdool Hoosein.

FROM GENOA.

Manilla (s)—2 octaves wine, Ritchie, Steuart and Co.

FROM MARSEILLES.

Manilla (s)—3 cases medicines and earthenware, Nusserwanjee Hormusjee.

FROM BORDEAUX.

Manilla (s)—70 cases corks, Pallonjee Heerjeebhoy's Sons; 75 cases claret, D. D. Shah.

DAILY EXPORTS.—APRIL 21.

FOR LIVERPOOL.

County of Caithness—50 bales cotton, W. M. Macaulay and Co.

Cape Comorin—200 bales cotton, John Marshall.

County of Dunfries—100 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

Grampian—36 bales cotton, Juggunath Kernidan; 150 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass.

Clan Lamont (s)—7 cases bones, Jan Mahhamed and Peerbhoy; 3,000 cwts wheat and 4 bales wool, Govindjee Madhowjee; 90 cwts coir yarn, Finlay, Muir and Co.

Pharos (s)—1,460 cwts wheat, Pelly and Co; 600 cwts wheat, Varsee Dewsee; 102 bales hemp, Nuthoo Soondurjee; 5 bales wool, Jewandass Premjee; 81 bales cotton, Robertson Brother; 300 bales cotton, Gaddum and Co; 301 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 50 bales cotton, John Marshall and Co; 37 bales cotton, Roysee Ameerchund; 53 bales cotton, Nanchund Jewar; 225 bales wool, Nurse Khuttow; 10 bales skins, Heerjee Dharsee.

Merton Hall (s)—100 bales cotton, Ralli Brothers; 3 bales cotton, Thos. H. Moore and Co; 1,100 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 300 bales cotton, Benn Ashley and Co; 201 bales cotton, Jairam Sewjee; 132 bales cotton, Nemchund Khimchund; 260 cwts coir yarn, James Scott and Co; 21 bales wool, Damodur Khuttow; 110 bales wool, Goculdass Toolseedass; 50 bales cotton, Runchordass Mooranjee.

Muskota (s)—50 tons old iron, Rajaram and Tyebjee and Co.

M. Barlington (s)—200 cwts wet dates, M. Panachund and Co; 100 bales cotton, Nursee Gheila; 10 bales cotton, Peily and Co; 1,000 cwts myrabolams, Tyebjee Sulamanjee.

FOR LONDON.

Eastern Chief—150 bales cotton, Framjee Eduljee Davur. Thibet (s)—1 case shawls, David Sassoon and Co; 1 case shawls, Framjee Sunda ai Co.

Dar.... (s)—30 cwts myrabolams, Ruttonsee Mooljee; 250 bales cotton, Killick, Nixon and Co; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy; 109 bales cotton, A. Haschevers and Co; 100 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 150 bales cotton, F. Sanquet and Co; 189 cwts oilbannum, Vairsee Hansjee; 304 cwts coffee, Dinshawjee Bhicajee, Khan and Co; 1,600 cwts linseed, Dewcurun Luckmedass; 140 cwts coir yarn, Tricomjee Lowjee; 16 bales hides, Goolam Hoosein Parpia; 6 bales hides, L. Mahomed.

FOR HULL.

Sunbeam (s)—600 cwts linseed, Lang, Moir and Co; 4,000 cwts wheat, Killick, Nixon and Co.

FOR ANTWERP.

Empire (s)—200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co.

Robert Dickenson (s)—1,600 cwts wheat, L. Singer and Co.

Inchmaree (s)—200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 5 rolls coir matting, Volkart Brothers.

FOR BREMERHAVEN.

Bridgewater—320 cwts bones, Peerbhoy Damjee; 300 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 800 cwts linseed, Ralli Brothers.

FOR PORT SAID.

Nymphala (s)—2,044½ cwts rapeseed, 149½ cwts wheat, and 605 cwts linseed, E. Spinner and Co.

FOR HAVRE.

Naples (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 200 bales cotton, Lyon and Co; 248 bags coffee, M. Mackenzie and Co.

Regent (s)—250 cwts coir yarn, Tyebjee and Co; 100 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy.

FROM TRIESTE.

Tenedos (s)—350 bales cotton, Oicese and Co; 100 bales cotton, Juggunath Kernidan; 200 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 101 bales cotton, E. Spinner and Co; 200 bales cotton, Harvey and Sabapathy; 100 bales cotton, Glade and Co.

FROM VENICE.

Tenedos (s)—700 cwts castor seed and 250 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 100 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 100 bales cotton, Oicese and Co; 108 bales cotton, Lang, Moir and Co.

FOR MARSEILLES.

Principia (s)—4,010 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

Manilla (s)—800 cwts wheat and 3,500 cwts gingelly seed, Lang, Moir and Co.

Sapphire (s)—35 bags coffee, M. Mackenzie and Co; 50 bales cotton, Peel, Cassels and Co.

FOR GENOA.

Manilla (s)—100 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers; 250 bales cotton, Sigg-Sulzer and Co; 676 bags tamarend; M. Mackenzie and Co.

Newnham (s)—300 bales cotton, Volkart Brothers.

Saphire (s)—700 cwts gingelly seed Peel Cassels and Co.

FOR BORDEAUX.

Harbinger (s)—2,000 cwts wheat, Sigg-Sulzer and Co.

FOR UNITED KINGDOM.

Largo Bay (s)—10,000 cwts wheat, Ralli Brothers.

FOR MALTA.

Pharaos (s)—6,000 cwts wheat, M. Spiteri and Co.

FOR SUEZ.

[illegible] Haun, 325 cwts bet[illegible] cochineal, 30 cwts sellaree, and 100 cwts sandlewood, You Lun Ching; 12 cwts wax and 80 cwts bedlum, Anundjee Hemraj; 1564 cwts betienuts, Currimbhoy Ebram.

Ancona (s)—50 bales twist, The National S. and W. Co; 5 chests opium, Tata and Co; 18 chests opium, S. N. Talatee and Co; 279 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 14 chests opium, Hajee Jan Mahomed Abdool Khaluck; 1 chest opium, Hajee Essac Ellias; 30 chests opium, Hajee Adum Esmail and Co; 16 chests opium, Currim Ebram; 14 chests opium, Goolam Hoosein Jan Mahamed; 2½ chests opium, Heeralall Ramgopal; 11 chests opium, Khaitseedass Hurmookroy; 35 chests opium, Ebram Noordin and Co.

FOR SHANGHAI.

Ancona (s)—9 chests opium, E. D. Sassoon and Co; 324 chests opium, S. E. Sassoon; 37 chests opium, David Sassoon and Co; 31 chests opium, Ibrahim Esra and Co; 7 chests opium, Tarachund Sectaram; 42 chests opium, Cursetjee Bomanjee and Co; 21 chests opium, S. A. Nathia and Co; 22 chests opium, Bu dew Ramruttan; 19½ chests opium, Jowarcemull Moolchund; 18 chests opium, Veneechund Jaitadass; 10 chests opium, Hosein Hajeenath; 33 chests opium, Ebrahim Noordin; 24½ chests opium, Benodeeram Balchund; 12 chests opium, Jusraj Chetram; 11 chests opium, Veeram Sewdutroy; 11½ chests opium, S. A. Nathan and Co; 26 chests opium, Tarachund Luchmenaran; 14 chests opium, Buxiram Koonjlall; 264 chests opium, Goolabrai Sungaichund.

METEOROLOGICAL OBSERVATIONS.

GOVERNMENT OBSERVATORY.

BOMBAY, 20TH APRIL 1882.

Means of observations taken half an hour after 6 a. m., 10 a.m., 2 p. m., 4 p. m., and 10 p. m., Madras Time.

Barometer corrected 32 deg. Fah.	29·752
Temperature of the Air.....	82·8
Wet Bulb Thermometer.....	76·6
Dew Point.....	74·1
Relative humidity of Air.....	.762
Extent of cloudy sky (the whole sky clouded=8).	0·0
Maximum temperature of air (read at 6½ p. m.)..	87·6
Minimum do. do. (read at 10½ a. m.).....	76·8
General Direction of Wind.....	NW, NNW, NNE, N. NW, WNW, NW.
Movement of wind in 24 hours	297

From 12 30 a. m. to 2-30 a. m.

MILITARY INTELLIGENCE.

ARRIVALS.—APRIL 19.

Wood, Lieut., 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, from Sialkote.
Harman, Capt., R. W. Surrey, on leave.

APRIL 20.

Wilson, Lieut., R. A., on leave, from Nusseerabad.
Dodd, Col., 6th Bombay N. I., on leave, from Neemuch.
Garth, Capt., 14th Huss. on duty, from Calcutta.
Mackenzie, Capt., 2nd Sind Horse, one leave, from Jacobabad.
Marriot, Maj., Carabiniers, on leave, from Sialkote.

APRIL 21.

Swam, Lieut., 1st Grenadiers, on leave, from Mhow.
Hunt, Lieut., 13th Hussars, on leave, from Muttra.
Fraser, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on leave, from Mhow.
Caldwell, Lieut.-Col., S. W. Borderers, on leave, from Secundrabad.
Blowers, Maj., 10th Bombay N. L. I., on leave, from Coonoor.

DEPARTURES.—APRIL 21.

Cunningham, Maj., Staff, on leave, to Australia.
Dodd, Col., 6th Bombay N. I., on leave, to England.
Wood, Lieut., 10th Bengal Lancers, on leave, to New Zealand.
Elton, Maj., 10th Madras N. I., on leave, to Beypore.
Kettlewell, Col., 20th Bombay N. I., on leave, to Poona.
Leckie, Capt., 8th Bombay N. I., to join, to Quetta.
Coles, Lieut., R. E., to join, to Kirkee.
Slater, Lieut., R. E., on leave, to England.
Mackenzie, Capt., 2nd Sind Horse, on leave, to England.
Greig, Maj., R. A., on duty, to Ahmednuggur.
Wilson, Lieut., R. A., on leave, to Nusserabad.
Swann, Lieut., 1st Grenadiers, on leave, to Australia.
Fraser, Dy. Surg.-Genl., on leave, to Australia.
Caldwell, Lieut.-Col., S. W. Borderers, on leave, to Australia.
Beliis, Maj., Somerset. L. I., on duty, to England.
Twynam, Lieut., Oxfordshire, on leave, to England.
Currie, Lieut.-Col., 3rd Cavy., on leave, to England.
Egerton, Col., 3rd Panjaub Cavy., on leave, to England.
Macmahon, Capt., 3rd Bombay L. I., on leave, to England.
Roe, Surg. Maj., on leave, to England.
Goldsmith, Surg., on leave, to England.

BOMBAY VOLUNTEER RIFLE CORPS.

REGIMENTAL ORDERS

By Lt.-Col. Comdt. W. S. HEWETT, B. V. R. C.

Bombay, April 21.

1. Members are requested to return their rifles into Head Quarters as soon as possible for inspection by the chief civil master armourer.

2. A Board of Survey will assemble at Head Quarters on Monday next, the 24th inst.

President :—Captain and Adjt. A. W. Proudfoot.
Members :—Captain W. M. Tennent and Qr.-mr. A. F. Soundy.

By order, A. W. PROUDFOOT,
Capt. and Adjt., B. V. R. C.

MADRAS GOVERNMENT ORDERS[1]

Fort St. George's Gazette, April 18.

PUBLIC DEPARTMENT.

Mr. J. F. Price, Collr., Chingleput, privilege leave for three months, from 4th May.

Mr. G. McWatters, Actg. Collr., Malabar, privilege leave for three months, from 17th April.

Mr. N. A. Roupell, Actg. Collr., Anantapur, privilege leave for one month and eleven days, from 1st May.

The Most Hon'ble the Secy. of State for India has granted Mr. J. Twigg, of the Convenanted C. S., an extension of sick leave for six months.

Mr. John Dalrymple Goldingham to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, Bellary.

Mr. Boyd Horsbrug to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, Nellore.

Mr. John Kelsall to be Dist. and Sessions Judge Godavari.

Mr. Herbert Wigram to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, South Malabar.

These appointments to take effect from the 4th April, the date on which the Hon'ble Louis Forbes retired from the service.

Mr. James Frederick Smaith to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, Salem, but to continue to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge, Godavari.

Mr. George Arthur Parker to be Dist. and Sessions Judge, Kurnool, but to continue to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge, South Tanjore.

Mr. Edward Turner to be Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag. of Madura, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag., Tinnevelly.

Mr. George Stuart Forbes to be Head Asst. to the Collr and Dist. Mag., South Arcot, but to continue to act as Under-Secy. to Govt. in the Public, &c., Depts.

These promotions take effect from the 14th April, the date on which Mr. Macgregor resigned the C. S.

Mr. Samuel Trant McCarthy to be Dist and Sessions Judge, Vizagapatam, but to continue to act as Dist. and Sessions Judge, Kistna.

Mr. John Lee-Warner to be Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag., Chingleput, but to continue to act as Collr. and Dist. Mag., Nellore.

Mr. Arthur Frederick Cox to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Mag., Malabar, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag., Chingleput.

These promotions take effect from 21st Jany., the date on which Mr. E. C. G. Thomas resigned the C. S.

Mr. Harry St. Aubyn Goodrich to be Collr. and Dist. Mag., South Canara, but to continue to act as Collr., Dist. Mag. and Agent to the Govr. in Ganjam.

Mr. Leonard Robert Burrows to be Sub-Collr., Joint Mag. and Principal Asst. to the Govt. Agent, Godavari, but to continue to act as Collr. and Dist. Mag., Cuddapah.

Mr. James Thomson to be Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Mag., Kistna, but to continue to act as Sub-Collr. and Joint Mag., Cuddapah.

These promotions take effect from 25th March, the date on which the Hon'ble J. C. St. Clair resigned the C. S.

Mr. John Willoughby Francis Dumergue to act as Malayalam Translr. to Govt. during the absence of Mr. E. Thompson on leave, or until further orders.

Mr. Henry Moberly to be Asst. and to act as Head Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Mag. of Cuddapah during the employment of Mr. A. W. B. Higgins on other duty, or until further orders.

Mr. Francis Edward Keir Wedderburn to be Asst. to the Collr. and Dist. Mag. South Arcot, during the employment of Mr. J. Thomson on other duty, or until further orders.

The Hon'ble Mr. Louis Forbes has been permitted to resign H. M's. C. S. from the 4th instant.

JUDICIAL DEPARTMENT.

Lieut-Col. T. Weldon, Chief Presidency Mag., privilege leave for two months and twenty-one days.

Mr. W. M. Scharlieb, Barrister-at Law, to act as Chief Presidency Mag. for the town of Madras during the absence on leave of Lieut-Col. Weldon, or until further orders.

Mr. P. D. Shaw, Barrister-at-Law, to act as a Presidency Mag. during the employment of Mr. Scharlieb on other duty, or until further orders.

EDUCATIONAL DEPARTMENT.

Mr. E. Thompson, Principal of the Presidency College and Malayalam Transr. to Govt., furlough to Europe for twenty-three months.

ECCLESIASTICAL DEPARTMENT.

The Rev. John Wilberforce Cassels, M.A., to act as Chaplain of Cocanada and Rajahmundry, during the absence of the Rev. R. H. Durham on privilege leave.

The Rev. John English to act as Chaplain of North Black Town.

The Rev. David George Clarke, B.A., to act as Joint Chaplain of Vepery.

REVENUE DEPARTMENT.

Mr. P. A. Cole, Treasury Dep. Collr., Coimbatore, two months' leave on medical certificate in addition to that granted to him on the 11th Jan.

Mr. G. Hadfield, Depy. Consvr. of Forests to be in charge of the Kurnool Div. until further orders, vice Mr. R. Williams resigned.

Mr. R. W. Morgan, Depy. Consvr. of Forests, 3rd Class, to be Depy. Consvr., 2nd Class vice Mr. Williams, resigned.

Mr. H. A. Gass, Depy. Consvr. of Forests, 4th Class, to be Depy. Consvr., 3rd Class.

Mr. G. Hadfield, Proby. Asst., to be Depy. Consvr., 4th Class.

The following gentlemen are appointed 3rd Grade Insprs. in the Salt Dept.—

Messrs. W. Green and A. M. Story, 1st-Grade Insprs. Bengal Police with effect from the date of relief from their duties in the Bengal Police.

PUBLIC WORKS DEPARTMENT.

Lieut. R. E. Hamilton, R. E., Asst. Engr., 1st Grade, to officiate as Depy. Consltg. Engr. for Railways, during the absence of Capt. Coaker, R. E., on privilege leave, with the rank of Offg. Ex. Engr., 4th Grade.

Mr. M. St. B. Beardmore to act as Supdt. of Madras Harbour Works during the absence of Mr. Thorowgood on leave, or until further orders, with effect from the 2nd Feb.

Furlough has been granted to Mr. W. B. Leonard, Inspr. of Police, Salem District, for one year.

Sick leave of absence has been granted to Mr. J. Owens, Inspr. of Police, Kistna Dist., for two months, from 9th Feb.

MILITARY DEPARTMENT.

The Rt. Hon'ble the Govr. in Council is pleased to make the following appointment :

Maj. E. Wood, Genl. List, Infty., to be Deputy Asst. Adjt.-Genl., to complete the establishment, vice Harris resigned. Dated 8th April.

Mr. [illegible] appointment of Asst. Supt. of Factories. Dated 25th Jan.

This appointment is subject to any future changes in organization.

Surgn.-Maj. H. Adam, in medical charge of the N. I. Depot, Palaveram, is granted furlough (m. c.) out of India for one year.

HIGH COURT.—APRIL 22.

(Before the Hon. Sir CHARLES SARGENT.)

Suit for hearing and final disposal.

Long Cause.

57-81—Tobin and R.—The Land Mortgage Bank vs Ahmedbhoy Habibbhoy and another—Jefferson, B. and D.—Part heard.

(Before the Hon'ble Mr. Justice PINHEY.)

For investigation under Sec 408 of Act X of 1877.
In person—Govindjee Anundjee vs Purshotum Anundjee and others.
In person—Mahadevbhandrabhagabai vs Dinanath Gunoba.
In person—Sha Lilla Arjun vs Kalidas Heerjee.
In person—Bhagirthibai vs Joshi Khimjee Zoota.
In person—Hemraj Bhanjee vs Ladkibai.

CALENDAR—APRIL 1882.

PHASE OF THE MOON.

First Quarter ..... 25th .... 11h. 47·2m. a.m.

Days.	Festivals, &c.	Sun Rise.	Sun Sets.	High Water.		Low Water	
				H.	M.	H.	M.
Sat. 22	.....	5	40 6	17	1 43m	7	45m
				2	35 a	8	39 a
Sun. 23	St. George's Day.—2nd Sunday after Easter.	5	39 6	18	2 27m	8	30m
				3	21 a	9	54 a
Mon 24	.....	5	38 6	18	3 18m	9	23m
				4	13 a	10	19 a
Tu. 25	St. Mark's Day.—English Mail expected.	5	38 6	18	4 27m	10	43m
				5	27 a		
Wed 26	.....	5	37 6	19	5 56m	0	50m
				6	41 a	0	13 a
Thr. 27	.....	5	36 6	19	7 34m	1	50m
				7	44 a	2	30 a
Fri. 28	.....	5	36 6	19	8 37m	2	29m
				8	27 a	2	19 a
Sat. 29	.....	5	35 6	19	9 17m	3	56m
				9	6 a	3	0 a

SURGEON DENTIST,

DR. C. F. KHORY

(LICENTIATE OF DENTAL SURGERY OF THE ROYAL COLLEGE OF SURGEONS OF ENGLAND, 1873),

No. 23, RAMPART ROW,

Opposite the Floral Fountain, next to *Bombay Gazette* Office

SCHIEDMAYER'S PIANOS.

MESSRS. C. MARCKS & Co. beg to notify to the public that they are the SOLE AGENTS in this Presidency of Messrs. SCHIEDMAYER and SOEHNE, the original and eminent Pianoforte Manufacturers of Stuttgart; and intending purchasers should be careful in seeing the name of this firm, in full, on the instruments, as otherwise they are only spurious imitations. Prices on the short or long system on application, as well as rates for hire. Bombay, 2, Rampart Row, 20th January, 1882.

"THEY HAVE NO EQUAL."

This is the universal opinion of everybody who has tried.

DR. SCOTT'S BILIOUS and LIVER PILLS, for bilious and liver complaints, indigestion, wind, spasms, foul breath, nervous depression, irritability, wasitude, loss of appetite, dyspepsia, heartburn, giddiness, dizziness of the eyes, &c., being as mild and tonic in their action as they are certain in their curative effects. Prepared by W. LAMBERT, London, England. In bottles ONLY, 1s. 1½d. The genuine are in green packages, with WILLIAM LAMBERT on the Government Stamp. Insist on having those and none other." " AGENTS WANTED."

A. MENIST,

OCULIST

TELEGRAMS.

FURTHER MASSACRES AT MANDALAY.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

The *Englishman* publishes the following telegram from Rangoon, April 20 :—" More massacres have taken place at Mandalay. One inferior wife and two half-sisters of the King have been killed. The death of Shoaytike Mengyee, Chancellor of the Exchequer, is also reported." The *Rangoon Gazette* considers that this requires confirmation, as the execution of a Mengyee is most unusual. A number of people of lesser note, relatives and followers of those named, have also been massacred. Upwards of fifty were imprisoned, most of whom are believed to have been butchered.

The revenue has fallen off nearly fifty per cent. since the old King's time. The district Woons have been summoned to Mandalay for a conference.

DESTRUCTIVE FIRE IN BURMAH.

A fire at Meeboyan has destroyed upwards of a thousand houses.

ACCIDENT ON THE E. I. RAILWAY.

An accident occurred to the down mail-train yesterday evening at Arrah, by which the train and passengers were delayed for five hours. No loss of life is reported, but some of the passengers were bruised and shaken.

ARMY REORGANISATION.

The *Englishman* states that should the 16th Bengal Cavalry be absorbed, it is probable that the 2nd Bengal Cavalry, from Lucknow, will be moved to Peshawar.

STORM AT SIMLA.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

During a storm which prevailed yesterday the roof of a large building on Jacko, belonging to the Zenana Mission, was blown completely off. No lives were lost. The weather to-day is lovely.

A STATUE FOR SIR ASHLEY EDEN.

(FROM OUR OWN CORRESPONDENT.)

CALCUTTA, APRIL 21.

A large and influential meeting of all classes of the community this evening voted an address to Sir Ashley Eden, and also a marble statue. A resolution embodying the above was enthusiastically carried.

Sir Ashley leaves at 4 o'clock on Monday evening next.

THE VICEROY'S COUNCIL.

(FROM THE PRESS COMMISSIONER.)

SIMLA, APRIL 21.

The Queen has approved of the appointment of Sir Steuart Bayley to be member of Council in the room of Mr. Rivers Thompson.

[REUTER'S TELEGRAMS.]

(By Red Sea Cable.)

PARLIAMENTARY.

THE IRISH POLICE.

LONDON, APRIL 21.

An acrimonious debate took place in the House of Commons last night respecting a police circular issued in Ireland, which states that police escorts accompanying magistrates will be absolved from all blame if, when suspecting an attack, they should shoot innocent parties. Mr. Forster disavowed the circular, which, he said, was indiscreet.

SUSPENSION OF A MEMBER.

Mr. Redmond, member for New Ross, has been suspended for vilifying Mr. Forster.

THE EAST INDIAN EXCHANGE BANKS.

At a meeting of the shareholders of the Oriental Bank Corporation, the Chairman said that the directors had never entertained the idea of the amalgamation of the East Indian Exchange Banks.

OBITUARY.

Mr. Charles Robert Darwin, LL.D., F.R.S.

STEAMER MOVEMENTS.

LISBON, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Arcot, homeward bound from Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the afternoon of the 19th inst.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Patna, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here on the evening of the 19th inst.

PORT SAID, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Agra, outward bound for Kurrachee, Bombay, and Malabar Coast, left here this morning.

ADEN, APRIL 20.

The B. I. S. N. Co.'s steamer Eldorado, homeward bound from Calcutta, Madras, and Colombo, left here this evening.

LONDON, APRIL 20.

The Liverpool Cotton Market closed quiet. Surats freely offered.

The London Cotton Market has been quiet.

Fair Dhollera 4¾

The Manchester Market has been quiet but steady.

THERMOMETER READINGS.

(Madras time.)

THURSDAY, NIGHT, APRIL 20.

At 10 p.m. .. .. 79·3

FRIDAY, APRIL 21.

" 6 a.m. .. .. 77·4
" 10 a.m. .. .. 81·2
" 2 p.m. .. .. 87·2
" 4 p.m. .. .. 86·9

TELEGRAPHIC LINE REPORT.

(APRIL 21.)

STATE OF INTERNATIONAL COMMUNICATION.

GREAT BRITAIN.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

CONTINENT OF EUROPE.—*Via* Teheran, perfect. *Via* Turkey, perfect. *Via* Suez, perfect.

AMERICA.—*Via* Brest, perfect *Via* Valentia, perfect. *Via* Constantinople, perfect.

AUSTRALIA.—*Via* Penang, perfect. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

CHINA.—*Via* Penang, right to Amoy. *Via* Amoor, interrupted.

Madras, April 21, 5-5 p. m.—Siberian land lines interrupted.

Madras, April 21, 5-35 p. m.—Amoy, Shanghai, Cable interrupted. Steamer leaves Amoy for Shanghai day-light to-morrow.

FROM to-day Sir Charles Sargent acts as Chief Justice, and the Hon'ble F. L. Latham as a puisne judge of the High Court of Bombay, until the permanent appointments have been made by the Secretary of State for India. Mr. Pigot acts for Mr. Latham as Advocate-General.

MR. BARNETT, Agent of the G. I. P. Railway Company, is a candidate for the vacancy on the Port Trust consequent on the retirement of Mr. Mathew. Mr. Forrest is also a candidate.

MR. N. SPENCER, Second Judge of the Small Causes Court at Bombay, having passed the 55 years' limit of age, Government have granted him an extension of two years to serve on the Bench of that court.

MR. PAYNE, on behalf of Rustomjee Dadabhoy Madon, yesterday presented a plaint to the Hon'ble Mr. Justice Bayley in chambers alleging that the defendant, Mr. Byramjee Nusserwanjee Servai, a Justice of the Peace and a member of the Municipal Corporation, had defrauded him of large sums of money. The plaint stated that for many years prior to 1877 the plaintiff carried on, among other contracts, the carting agency business of the Bombay and Baroda and the G. I. P. Railway Companies, in partnership with the defendant and another person. At the end of the year 1876 the plaintiff ceased to be a partner with the defendant, and called on him to pay his share of the profits and adjust the partnership accounts. The defendant at first evaded payment, but eventually consented to pay Rs. 25,000, representing to the plaintiff that the sum was more than he was entitled to as a partner. The plaintiff accepted the sum, relying on the representations of the defendant, and executed a release to him on the 27th May, 1877. Subsequently, on examining the partnership books and documents, the plaintiff, it was alleged, discovered that extensive frauds had been committed by the defendant. The amounts at present alleged to have been fraudulently appropriated by the defendant to himself aggregated Rs. 1,04,164 ; but the plaintiff stated that this sum represented only a small portion of the frauds. His Lordship accepted the plaint as a long cause. Of course this statement is *ex parte*, and we must wait to hear the defendant's account of the matter before forming an opinion on it.

THE Burmese Embassy were to leave Calcutta for Simla last Tuesday evening.

THE *Hindu Patriot* hears that the Bengal Government has recommended a revision of the salaries of the higher grades of the Subordinate Executive Service. It is proposed to assimilate the maximum pay of the Subordinate Executive Service with that of the Subordinate Judicial Service.

THE command of the Naini Tal depôt will, it is expected, be vacant about July, as the present commandant will obtain his promotion, entailing transfer to the battalion of the Cheshire Regiment on the home establishment. Major Bluett was only appointed to the command of the depôt on the 6th January last year.

IT was reported some time ago from Darjiling that Colonel Gajraj Singh Thappa had fled from the Nepalese border fort of Elam owing to the late conspiracy at Khatmandu. The *Englishman* says this turns out to have been incorrect, as the Commandant remained at his post, and is still there discharging his ordinary official duties.

OUR Lahore correspondent writes :—The case referred to in my last letter was decided a few days ago. The Alliance Bank of Simla, as one of the creditors of an official whose liabilities amounted to Rs. 46,000, sought to upset the decree of the court, under which the insolvent's offer to pay 5 annas and 4 pies in the rupee was accepted, and to compel him to pay 8 annas. The court decided that as the majority of the creditors had agreed to accept the smaller sum, the bank was also bound and could not obtain more. The bank loses about Rs. 15,000, besides costs.

THE Talukdars of Oudh have presented an address of welcome to Sir Alfred Lyall, who in return has assured them that the affairs of Oudh will always receive his careful attention.

FEVER is again reported prevalent in the Mirzapore district, and the present outbreak is even worse than that which occurred in September last.

THE following gentlemen have become honorary members of the Northbrook Indian Club :—The Hon'ble Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Baronet, Messrs. Dinshaw Manockjee Petit, Nusserwanjee Manockjee Petit, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Petit, Bomanjee Dinshaw Petit, Nusserwanjee Ruttonjee Tata, Jamsetjee Nusserwanjee Tata, Hormusjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy, Pherozeshaw M. Mehta, Nowrojee Furdoonjee, Byramjee Nusserwanjee Sirvai, Jehangir Rustomjee Modi, Jalbhoy Ardeshir Sett, Framjee Bomanjee Jeejeebhoy,

THE sapphires which have attracted so much attention in Simla during this last winter do not come from Ladakh, it appears, but from Padan, an outlying district on the Chenab under the rule of the Maharajah of Kashmir, close by the Chumba border and next to the Panji Valley. At any rate a mine has been discovered there. A landslip took place on one of the steep mountain-sides and laid bare the hidden treasures. An enterprising munshi worked his way there in the winter from Kulu to prospect the place, but he arrived too late. News of the existence of the mine had reached the Kashmir officials, and it is now in charge of one of the Maharajah's officers and is guarded by fifty sepoys. Padan is only eight marches from the hill station of Dalhousie. In years gone by Padan belonged to the Chumba Raj, but was swallowed up along with Badrawar by the Jummoo ruler shortly before the annexation of the Punjab.

THE Lahore paper calls attention to a defect in the new money order-system. "There is one very small fault, which is easily rectified and which should receive the attention of the Director-General of the Post-office. It is that no *pies* can be included in a remittance. We do not intend to argue the importance of being able to remit exact sums down to a pie, further than to say that as the banks, which deal in large sums, meet the public requirements in this matter, there must be strong reason for the Post-office doing the same, seeing their remittances are of a more petty nature, in which odd pies will occupy a more important proportion to the total. If one were remitting Rs. 1,000-1-6 to another, there would not be much harm done if the 6 pies were left out of the calculation, yet the banks meet the wishes of the hyper-exact ; whereas, if the sum to be remitted were only Re. 1-1-6, the cutting or doubling of the six pies would mean a loss of nearly three per cent. to the remitter or receiver. If the money-order system is ever to be made popular with the masses, this trivial matter must not be overlooked in a country where the masses are so poor."

THE *Englishman* argues that "much of the hostile criticism on the seeming eagerness of the Government of India to dispose of its railways into private hands is sufficiently answered by the consideration that the sale of its railway property would bring in to Government a large amount of ready money, which could be applied to the further development of the country. The most approved agency at present for advancing the material prosperity of the land is the extension of the railway system. Larger resources, therefore, in the hands of Government for public works purposes mean practically the construction of more railways. The satisfactory conclusion of negotiations understood to be proceeding for the purchase by private capitalists of certain lines would, it is clear, make Government the master of considerable funds which, if so inclined, it would have no difficulty in disposing of in making new lines."

MR. GRANT DUFF is coming in for a little sharp criticism. The Madras correspondent of the *Pioneer* had a fling at him the other day. Putting to himself the question "What has Mr. Grant Duff done since his arrival to justify the fond hopes that had been built upon his appointment ?" the correspondent emphatically replies "nothing," and asserts that "when, apart from talking, it comes to action, Mr. Grant Duff shows himself to be, like, I fear, so many of our gold-reefs, played out." The *Madras Mail* says that "if Mr. Grant Duff will be so good as to ask an Assistant-Secretary to lay before him a list of the Proceedings of Government communicated hebdomadally to the Madras Press during the last fifteen or twenty years, His Excellency should be somewhat startled to find that since he became Governor the number and interest of the papers placed on the Editor's Table for public information compare most unfavourably with the number and interest of papers communicated during a corresponding period of the reign of any one of his recent predecessors. We have from time to time called attention to the extreme dryness of the bones that were placed at our disposal, but we have never before experienced such a niggardliness in the number of the bones as is now in vogue. The present system of keeping the local public in the dark about what the Government are doing is one that can only injure the Governor's personal reputation for sagacity and activity. It is a suicidal mistake for a Governor—even one in his salad days—to seem to shirk the public discussion of his official acts."

THE *London Medical Record* says that the Philadelphia County Medical Society have adopted a resolution declaring that women practitioners are eligible to membership "under the same laws and regulations governing the admission of men." At the last annual meeting of the Gynæcological Society (one of the most valuable and important societies of the United States, and second to none of the same speciality), several ladies were present, of whom one (Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi) took part in the proceedings. Dr. Mary Putnam Jacobi occupies already a position in practice in the best medical societies in New York.

THE *Lancet* says :—"A recent painful case of death caused by a hypodermic injection of morphia directs attention afresh to the dangers of resorting to this most perilous mode of administering drugs designed to relieve pain. The public should be warned against the practice of employing remedies hypodermically. So formidable a remedy should on no account be used except under medical advice, and when deemed necessary it ought to be given by practitioners. We have repeatedly urged the profession to discountenance the recourse to injections under the skin, which is becoming general. It is a practice of extreme hazard, and we are of opinion that surgical instrument makers should refuse to sell the requisite apparatus to lay persons, and that medical men should forbid their use."

THE St. Petersburg correspondent of the *Times* writes as follows :—It now appears decided that the coronation will take place in August. The Moscow Exhibition will open in May, so as to be over before the festivities begin. The value of so having both events at one time is said to be based on the fear that the preservation of order and the safety of the imperial party will be more difficult and less assured through the extra number of people which the coincidence of both exhibition and coronation would draw to Moscow. This fear seems to be fostered by the additional belief which has been engendered by recent important arrests in the old capital, that the Nihilists are concentrating their forces at Moscow. As far as regards the measures which it is proposed to take for the purpose of neutralising the presence of disloyal persons at Moscow during the festivities, there is now another scheme put forward. According to this a large proportion of the inhabitants are to be registered and empowered as special constables, and are to line the streets through which the imperial processions will pass, so as to render the too conspicuous presence on all occasions of large masses of troops more or less unnecessary. Houses and lodgings are already being hired at Moscow for the occasion. Sir Edward Thornton has just gone thither to prepare for the residence of the British Embassy.

AS a specimen of the delicate art of damning with faint praise, the *Athenæum's* reckoning up of Longfellow deserves notice. Having mentioned that the poet's sentiment was "a right-minded sentiment which the author felt was creditable to himself," the appreciative critic says :—

"The influence of Longfellow has been exercised principally upon the middle class ; to it he naturally appealed, by it he has been abundantly beloved. . . . . He has acted upon his readers as a sort of male Mrs. Somerville. He has constantly improved them, chastened and warmed their affections, nurtured their sense of the beautiful and the picturesque, mildly stimulated their minds, and contributed (it may be said) to fortify the bonds of union between the two great nations. All these good effects, however, have been produced in a comparatively tepid degree. Longfellow had much clearness and persuasiveness, some force, and a great aptitude for 'improving the occasion ;' but he had not that imaginative strength, that spacious vision, that depth of personal individuality which impress somewhat painfully at first, but which alone survive in the long run the great startling and rousing forces that possess a permanent influence. Longfellow has conciliated, charmed, and even edified such readers as were certain to take kindly to him ; he has not opened up new sources of noble delight, nor made the general human heart more conscious of itself and of its meanings and desires. If we look from the direct to the indirect operation of Longfellow's poems, it may without rashness be said that the chief abiding sensation left by them upon the general body of his middle-class readers is a feeling of self-complacency. They find that they can cordially appreciate his morals, his romance, his sentiment, and his culture, and the poetic investiture which these have received ; and this naturally raises themselves and their mental tone in their own eyes."

WHAT does Colonel Brine think of this story ? From the latest Natal papers to hand it would appear that considerable interest has been caused in that Colony on the news arriving there from England that Mr. Powell, M.P., with his balloon Saladin, has been missing since the date of his attempt to cross the English Channel therein. What makes the interest more intense for the colonists is the fact that on the 20th of January last a very large balloon was seen "slowly sailing" over Maritzburg ; several people saw it, and from their accumulated assertions and its appearance there cannot be much room left for doubt that it is, in fact it may be fully believed to be, the missing balloon Saladin. Moreover, those who saw it knew nothing whatever of the loss of Mr. Powell and the Saladin at the time. "The question arises in our mind, " says the *Civil and Military Gazette*," as to whether the Saladin, which left the English coast with Mr. Powell on the 10th December, the date of its having gone amissing, could possibly have been travelling for more than a month in the upper regions of the atmosphere and still be seen to keep 'slowly sailing' above the South African continent at a distance of about five thousand miles from where it first ascended ; for we fancy Dover is fully five thousand miles distant from Maritzburg as the crow flies. The only way that this unique circumstance in the history of 'ballooning' can be accounted for, in our opinion—for we give full credit to the statement that the colonists have seen something similar to the Saladin—is the fact that the balloon on reaching Spain, most probably devoid of the car and its passenger, would have come within the influence of the Portuguese trade winds that blow with great regularity in a southerly or south-westerly direction, and thus be wafted about until driven further south into the position in which the colonists of Natal sighted it." Any one who has been "up in a balloon" will more than doubt the possibility of a balloon remaining for a month in the air.

THE publication of the telegrams exchanged between the Emperors Alexander and William on the latter's 86th birthday, together with an account given by the *Invalide Russe* of the enthusiasm with which a large company of officers who were entertained to lunch at Gatschina, on the occasion of a late review, received the toast of His German Majesty, has done much, *The Times'* Berlin correspondent writes, to counteract the painful effect produced here by the Skobeleff incident. Oil, too, has been further thrown on the troubled waters of German feeling by the news of the arrival of the Grand Duke Vladimir at Vienna and the hearty reception there accorded him. It is felt, at least, that the relations between the three Courts must be as friendly as ever, and that is a great consolation to the German mind. But with all that there is still a lurking uneasiness about the state of things in Russia, and a decided suspicion of those who rule the councils of the Czar. The latest statement about Skobeleff is that he has now "become isolated ;" but there is nothing tangible whatever in proof of this. The Czar has used friendly and assuring words to the German Emperor, but there is nothing to show that he has even spoken chidingly to his anti-Teutonic and loquacious General. On the whole, the news from St. Petersburg, though much more reassuring, is still contradictory and insufficient.

THE *St. James'* says that prize-fighting is just as much a regular procession now as it was in the gallant days of Ned Painter and Tom Oliver. The heroes of old time knocked each other about in the open air ; the modern heroes go through the same performances within doors. But the results are very much the same so far as the warriors are concerned. "Bringing off" fights is an idyllic pursuit which gives employment to several middlemen. The middleman has his regular beat and calls on regular customers. He also has his pairs of gladiators always at call. Supposing that a set of men wish to see a genuine combat, they simply subscribe twenty or thirty or fifty pounds, and place the money in the middleman's hands. The £20 "mill" is not a very sanguinary affair, but £50 will buy a good deal of bloodshed. When the money is deposited, the agent picks out "two lads that want to have a turn." The "lads" are mostly lazy louts who do not love work. They train for a week on money supplied by the honest merchant who arranges the meeting. When they are finally placed in the ring, they really do hurt each other a good deal, and the spectators have the pleasures of battle and conspiracy simultaneously. There is half an hour of heavy hitting, a few spirited rallies on the cords, large amount of bad language, and then one man gives in. "His middleman pockets half the money, and the rest is divided between the battered pugilists who afford the entertainment. The prize-fight was always a nasty affair at the best of times. The preliminary sparring was pretty enough when a pair of artists like Dillon and Reardon were at work. The light and dexterous movements, the shifting of tense muscles, the set smile of the performers, made rather an interesting exhibition : but when the men were covered with dirt and mud (and glory), the spectacle was revolting enough.

DEPARTURE OF SIR M. R. WESTROPP.

AFTER a residence of twenty-eight years as a member of the Bar and as a puisne judge and Chief Justice of the High Court, Sir Michael Roberts Westropp bade his friends in Bombay farewell yesterday afternoon. The High Court was closed in the afternoon to admit of the judges and officers of the court attending at the bunder to wish the retiring Chief Justice god-speed. Sir Michael, accompanied by Lady Westropp, arrived at 4 o'clock at the Apollo-bunder, where many members of the profession and others were present to meet him. Among them were observed Sir Charles Sargent, Mr. Justice Bayley, Mr. Justice Melvill, Mr. Justice Kemball, Mr. Justice Pinhey, and Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas, the Lord Bishop of Bombay, the Hon'ble F. L. Latham, Advocate-General, Messrs. Pigot, Lang, Starling, Inverarity, Lynch, Jackson, C. A. Turner, J. W. Orr, A. K. Oliver, W. E. Hart, W. Webb, K. T. Telang, J. Jefferson, General Hewett, Sheriff of Bombay, Colonel White, Colonel Hancock, Messrs. W. H. Payne, G. Geary, J. Durie, Dr. Gray, Messrs. E. C. K. Ollivant, Fraser Hore, J. Flynn, J. C. Curnin, Sir Jamsetjee Jeejeebhoy, Bart., Messrs. Doabhoy Framjee, C. S. I., Nanabhoy Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Shantaram Narayen, Rughunath Narayen Khote, K. C. Bedarkar, Maneksha Jehangersha, Nagindas Toolseydas, R. N. Byramjee Jeejeebhoy, Eduljee Rustomjee Reporter, Madhavrao P. Barve, Ganesham Nilkunt, Vishnoo Ganesham, Shamrao Bhasker, Govind Gungadhar Shastree, Khunderao Morojee, Fazulbhoy Visram, Cummoo Sulleman, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Bhaskerrao Balcrishna, Pandurang Balibhadra, &c. On the landing steps Mr. Justice Nanabhai Haridas put garlands of flowers round the necks of Sir Michael and Lady Westropp, and also presented them with handsome bouquets of flowers in consonance with the native tradition that flowers are the harbingers of good luck. Mr. J. W. Orr, Mr. W. Adams, and Mr. and Mrs. Fulton accompanied Sir Michael in a barge to the mail-steamer, whither some other friends had gone before to wish the Chief Justice good-bye on board.

Sir George Couper, Bart., the Lieutenant-Governor of the North-West Provinces, and Lady and Miss Couper, Sir John Pope Hennessy, the Governor of Hongkong, with Lady and Miss Hennessy, and Dr. Tosi, the Roman Catholic Bishop of Lahore, were passengers by yesterday's mail-steamer.

DEPARTURE OF H. H. THE RAO OF CUTCH.

HIS HIGHNESS KHENGARJEE, the young Rao of Kutch, having spent a few days in Bombay, during which he saw much to amuse and instruct him, left by the mail-train to Poona yesterday afternoon, on his way to Mahableshwar, where he intends staying about a month. A guard of honour, consisting of 100 rauk and file of the Marine Battalion, with band and colours, under the command of a native officer, paraded on the departure platform at the Boree-bunder station of the G. I. P. Railway, where a number of chairs had been placed for the accommodation of those present to meet His Highness. Among them were observed Messrs. Kessowjee Naik, Joomabhoy Lalljee, Mathooradas Lowjee, Javerilal Umiashunker, Fazulbhoy Visram, Runchordas Toolseydas, Cursondas Vullubbdas, Abdoola Meherali Dhurumsey, Cummoo Sulleman, Munsookhram Soorujram, Runchorbhoy Uderam, Madhavdas Goculdas Patcha, Ramchunder Hemraj, Nensey Khairaj, &c. General Hewett, the Sheriff of Bombay, was also present, as were Mr. J. Monteath and Bal Binajee, who formed a deputation on behalf of Government. On the arrival at the station of the Rao, accompanied by his younger brother and Rana Jalumsingjee, the members of the Government deputation were introduced to His Highness by Captain Wray, the Assistant Political Agent. A procession was then formed, at the head of which the Rao and Prince Kaloobhey were led to the first-class carriage reserved for them—the guard of honour presenting arms, and the band playing an appropriate tune. The train started at 2 p. m. A salute of seventeen guns was fired on the occasion from the Saluting Battery at the Apollo-bunder.

FLORILINE !—FOR THE TEETH AND BREATH.—A few drops of the liquid "Floriline" sprinkled on a wet tooth-brush produces a pleasant lather, which thoroughly cleanses the teeth from all parasites or impurities, hardens the gums, prevents tartar, stops decay, gives to the teeth a peculiar pearly whiteness, and a delightful fragrance to the breath. It removes all unpleasant odour arising from decayed teeth or tobacco smoke. "The Fragrant Floriline," being composed in part of honey and sweet herbs, is delicious to the taste, and the greatest toilet discovery of the age. Price 2s. 6d., of all Chemists and Perfumers throughout the world. Sold wholesale by The Anglo American Drug Company, Limited, 38, Farringdon-road London.

TO THE GENTLEMEN GAMBLERS OF INDIA.

GENTLEMEN,—In the infinitude of a wisdom divinely bestowed, and by bitter terrestrial experience consolidated, Solomon, the great king of Israel, warned young men in emphatic, trenchant language to beware of those fascinating, though dangerous, snares of the wicked one, wine and strange women.

But in warning them against evils which may be likened to the two arms of Satan, so great is their power, and so problematical the chance of escape from their terrible embrace, Solomon would have done well to pray for prophetic vision, and to have hurled his anathemas on the terrible curse of gambling, which not only seizes with insidious strides upon the animal passions of man, but by winding him in the meshes of an octopian snare, sucks up mind, soul, honour, and money in one great gulp.

In the term "gambling" I do not include the harmless and interesting excitement produced in temperate minds by the venture of small portions of worldly wealth on the result of games of chance or skill, but to the terrible business, so freely indulged in by many, of striving to win, or risking to lose, sums so large as to involve one or other of the opponents in difficulties so great that dishonour must eventuate.

In no country is the vice more common than in India ; in none is it carried on with such utter disregard for consequences, or the actual payment of losses, as the records of many sporting men will testify.

In India, even in gambling matters, the curse of the country is most prominent.

"Blest pair of credit ! last and best supply
That lends corruption lighter wings to fly !"

Were you to stake your all, great or little, on so utterly puerile a consequence as the number of badly drawn pictures held in your neighbour's hand, none could regard you as more than a harmless fool who was risking his means of living in an endeavour to jeopardise the welfare of his opponent ; but the act, though immoral and suicidal, would not be dishonourable. But to stake *promises* of payment in vague hopes of one day fulfilling such promises, is to court dishonour as though you loved it, and destruction as though it were your darling.

Gentlemen, is the "honour" which caused the deadly meetings betwixt our ancestors a thing of the past ? Is the internal knowledge that you are good men, honest and true, a matter so valueless to your hearts and minds that you dare prostitute and spurn it so long as the fact can be kept from worldly ken, and the chance of death at twelve paces by an injured adversary's bullet is not to be apprehended ? I trow not ; and yet continuous midnight orgies at mess and club, the prematurely overworn brow of youth, and the sudden flights of men whom society regards as men of honour seem to indicate the reverse ; a sad occurrence of recent date bearing forcible testimony to what I say. Gentlemen, I leave it to you to decide whether such a state of things ought to exist, or whether in direct opposition to the laws of your country and of honour, you are justified in encouraging proceedings that may result in the ruin of yourselves or the men whose hands you strike in friendship.

In conclusion, I would ask you to study "Pope" in place of "Cavendish" or a certain Theosophist's treatise on "Poker ;" and I am fain to believe you will derive a completer benefit to mind and pocket from such a study than you now do from the complicated considerations as to which is the best card to play in order to secure your opponents' I. O. U's.

A verse from one of his epistles may interest you : at the worst it can do no harm ; and I therefore include it, concluding that no one, not even the wisest, will venture to dispute the terrible truth contained in it—

"Vice is a monster of so frightful mien,
As, to be hated, needs but to be seen ;
Yet seen too oft, familiar with her face,
We first endure, then pity, then embrace."

I have the honour to remain, gentlemen, your obedient servant

COSMOPOLITAN.

THE LATE DR. DARWIN.

DARWIN, CHARLES ROBERT, LL. D., F. R. S., was born at Shrewsbury, February 12, 1809, being the son of Dr. Robert Waring Darwin, F. R. S., physician of that town. His grandfather was the celebrated Dr. Erasmus Darwin, F. R. S., the poetical, philanthropic, and scientific physician of Lichfield, whose "Botanic Garden," "Temple of Nature," "Zoonomia," and "Origin of Society" were once extensively read and greatly admired. Mr. Darwin's mother was a daughter of Josiah Wedgwood, the modern founder of the English pottery manufacture. He was educated first at the Shrewsbury grammar school under Dr. Butler, afterwards Bishop of Lichfield ; he went to the University of Edinburgh in 1825, remained there two years, and next entered Christ's College, Cambridge, where he graduated B.A. in 1830, and M.A. in 1837. His hereditary aptitude for the study of natural science was early perceived by his instructors : the Rev. Mr. Henglow, Professor of Botany at Cambridge, recommended him therefore to Captain Fitzroy and the Lords of the Admiralty in 1831, when a naturalist was to be chosen to accompany the second surveying expedition of H. M. S. Beagle in the Southern Seas. This first expedition, the Adventure and Beagle (1826-30), had explored the coasts of Patagonia ; the Beagle, which sailed again December 27, 1831, and returned to England October 22, 1836, made a scientific circumnavigation of the globe. Mr. Darwin served without salary, and partly paid his own expenses, on condition that he should have the entire disposal of his zoological, botanical, and geological collections. On returning to England he published a "Journal of Researches into the Geology and Natural History" of the various countries he had visited. This originally appeared with a general account of the voyage by Captain Fitzroy, but was afterwards published separately. Since that time Mr. Darwin has executed his scientific investigations in England ; and for many years past he has resided near Farnborough in Kent, having married in 1831 his cousin, Miss Emma Wedgwood, by whom he has a large family. In addition to numerous papers on various scientific subjects, Mr. Darwin edited the "Zoology of the voyage of the Beagle," and wrote three separate volumes on geology, viz., "The Structure and Distribution of Coral Reefs," 1842, 2nd edition 1874 ; "Geological Observations on Volcanic Islands," 1844 ; and "Geological Observations on South America," 1846. The most important of Mr. Darwin's subsequent works are his "Monograph of the Family Cirrhipedia," published by the Ray Society in 1851-3, and on the "Fossil Species," by the Palæontographical Society. His "Origin of Species by means of Natural Selection," published in 1859, which has gone through several editions at home, and has been translated into French, German, Italian, Spanish, and other European languages, gave rise to much controversy. In this bold and ingenious essay he propounded his famous philosophical theory, of which the main proposition is, that all the various forms of vegetable and animal life, past or present, have been produced by a series of gradual changes in natural descent from parents to offspring. According to him all the animals, beasts, birds, reptiles, insects, fishes, and zoophytes have descended from at most four or five progenitors ; all the plants from no greater number. But analogy would lead to the belief that all animals and plants have together descended from some one prototype. Mr. Darwin's subsequent works had for their object the supplying the data on which he founded his conclusions. A treatise on the "Fertilization of Orchids," published in 1862, was followed by "Domesticated Animals and Cultivated Plants ; or the Principles of Variation, Inheritance, Reversion, Crossing, Interbreeding, and Selection, under Domestication" in 1867. In 1871 he published the "Descent of Man and Selection in Relation to Sex," 2 vols ; 2nd edition of which was published in 1874, in one volume, with large additions. In this work the author infers that "man is descended from a hairy quadruped, furnished with a tail and pointed ears, probably arboreal in its habits." His more recent publications are "The Expression of the Emotions in Man and Animals," 1872 ; "Movements and Habits of Climbing Plants," 2nd edition, 1875 ; "Insectivorous Plants," 1875 ; "Cross and Self-Fertilization in the Vegetable Kingdom," 1876 ; and "Different Forms of Flowers in Plants of the same species," 1877. Mr. Darwin, who has been elected a member of various foreign and English scientific bodies, received from the Royal Society the Royal and Copley medals for his various scientific works, and from the Geological Society the Wallaston Palladian medal. He has been created a knight of the order *Pour le Mérite* by the Prussian Government, and in June, 1871, he was elected a corresponding member of the Academy of Vienna. The University of Leyden conferred upon him the honorary degree of M. D. in February, 1875 ; and the University of Cambridge gave him the honorary degree of Ll. D. November 17th, 1877. He was elected a corresponding member of the French Academy of Sciences in August, 1878.—*Men of the Time.*

DIVINE SERVICES.

ST. THOMAS' CATHEDRAL.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 23.

8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
11-30 a.m.—Mattins and Sermon. Hymns 126 Pt. 3 and 197.
6 p.m.—Litany.
6-30 p.m.—Evensong, and Sermon by the Right Rev. the Lord Bishop on "The present state of the departed." Hymns, 197 and 232. Anthem : "Glorious is thy name !" Mozart.

TUESDAY, 25th, St. Mark E. and M.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.

WEDNESDAY, APRIL 26.
8-45 p.m.—Litany and Sermon.

THURSDAY, 27.
8 a.m.—Holy Communion.
Daily Prayers—In the morning at half-past 7 o'clock, and in the evening at half-past 5 o'clock.

HOLY TRINITY CHURCH, SONAPORE.

SECOND SUNDAY AFTER EASTER, APRIL 23.

7-30 a.m.—Holy Communion with short sermon. Hymns, 125, 197, and 228.
5 p.m.—Sunday School.
6 p.m.—Evening Prayer and Sermon. Hymns 137, 221, and 222.
The offertory for church expenses and poor relief.

FRIDAY, APRIL 28.
Evening Prayer and Sermon, 6-30 p. m.

ALL SAINTS' CHURCH, MALABAR HILL.

SUNDAYS.—Morning Prayer and Holy Communion at 8 a.m. Evening prayer and sermon at 6 p. m.
WEEK-DAYS—Morning prayer daily, at 7-30 a.m.
Official time at all Services.

BAPTIST CHURCH.

(BEL AGIS-ROAD, BYCULLA.)

It is expected that the Rev. W. D. Ellerington, B. A., from Benares, will supply the pulpit for some weeks, beginning from to-morrow (Sunday), the 23rd instant. Hours of Service—Sundays 7-30 a.m. and 6 p.m. ; Wednesdays 7-30 p.m.

HARBOUR MISSION SERVICES.

On Sunday next there will be Divine Service at 11 a.m. in the Harbour on board the I. G. hulk Semiramis, at 4-30 p. m. in the Library of the Royal Alfred Sailors' Home, at 6-30 p.m. at Prince's Dock on board the s. s. Clan Lamont, Captains, officers, and seamen are earnestly invited to attend. Bibles, prayer-books, and magazines can be had by applying to the Chaplain. The Missions to Seamen's Flag will be hoisted.

BOMBAY.

TO-DAY.

Meeting, Students' Literary and Scientific Society, Framjee Cowasjee Institute, 5-30 p.m. (Bombay time.)
Gaiety Theatre, Parsee Theatrical Co., evening.

VESSELS ARRIVED.—The following vessel arrived on the 20th :—Java (s), from Bussorah. Yesterday :—Kerbela (s), Calcutta.

VESSELS SAILED.—The following vessels sailed yesterday :—Hydaspes (s), for Australia, &c. ; H. M. S. Serapis, England ; Newnham (s), Marseilles : Assyria (s), Kurrachee ; Thibet (s), Trieste, &c. ; Ancona (s), China, &c.

PRINCE'S DOCK.—The s. s. Burswell left the dock on Thursday ; the s. s. Patriana entered, and the Newnham left, yesterday.

A VAGRANT.—George Gooch, a European, was yesterday declared a vagrant by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee, and ordered to be sent to the Government Workhouse.

ARREST OF A SEAMAN DESERTER.—Constable Cobb on Thursday last arrested Hugh C. Collett, a seaman deserter of H. M. S. Serapis, and placed him on board. The police officer received a reward of £1.

THEFT.—Ramchunder Vittul was yesterday convicted by Mr. P. Ryan of stealing a watch and a silver chain, valued at Rs. 25, the property of Damodhur Mahadew. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

CRIMINAL BREACH OF TRUST.—Rambhow Mahadao was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of criminal breach of trust in respect of a watch and brass chain belonging to Vishnoo Bhai. He was fined Rs. 40, or in default to undergo one month's rigorous imprisonment.

A DISHONEST SERVANT.—Rozario Vaz, a Goanese servant in the employ of Mr. E. J. Godinho, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a gold necklace, a gold ring, and two handkerchiefs, of the value of Rs. 45, the property of his master. He was sentenced to six weeks' rigorous imprisonment.

ALLEGED NUISANCE AT THE NICOL MILL.—In the suit of the Land Mortgage Bank of India against Ahmedbhoy Hubibbhoy and another, the plaintiff's case, after a hearing of fourteen days, closed yesterday before Sir Charles Sargent. To-day Mr. Pigot will address the court on behalf of the defendants.

A YOUNG THIEF.—Essoob Ally Abdool Russey, a lad about thirteen years of age, lately a domestic servant in the employ of Ameersoodeen Tyebjee, was yesterday convicted by Mr. Dosabhoy Framjee of stealing a currency note for Rs. 100 belonging to his master. He was sentenced to be flogged ten stripes with a light rattan.

ABSCONDED.—Vittoo Ramjee, living in Kalbadevi road, reported to the police on Thursday last that his servant, named Succaram, had abs

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For Advertisements which are to be inserted for a considerable time special contracts may be made.

TERMS FOR ADVERTISEMENTS.

Ten Lines and under—

First insertion	Rs. 5	0
Second do.	„ 2	8
Third do.	„ 2	8
Fourth and succeeding insertions	„ 0	2½ As.

A line, but no Advertisement counted as less than eight lines.

All Advertisements are charged according to the space occupied. Nonpareil or smallest type, 12 lines of which go to the inch.

DOMESTIC OCCURENCES: EACH—TWO RUPEES.

SPECIAL SHORT ADVERTISEMENTS.

Advertisements of two or three lines relating to such matter as Small Sales, Business Cards, Situations Wanted or Servant Required, Houses or Lodgings to let, Changes of Residence, Articles Lost or Found. The scale for Advertisements belonging to any of these classes as follows :—

Not exceeding three lines ..... Re. 1-0.
Each succeeding line ..... „ 0-8.

Advertisements exceeding five lines will be charged for at our present ordinary rates.

No Advertisement will be inserted for less than *One Rupee*, and payment must in all cases be made in *Cash*.

BOMBAY GAZETTE
OVERLAND SUMMARY.

Subscription for one Year, *Post Free in India*, Rs. 12. Postage to England, Rs. 6-8.

Price per Copy ..... As. 4

ALL CHEQUES, MONEY ORDERS, and other Remittances should be made payable to the "Proprietor of the *Bombay Gazette*."

BANKS.

COMPTOIR D'ESCOMPTE DE PARIS.

HEAD OFFICE—PARIS.

SUBSCRIBED and PAID-UP CAPITAL £3,200,000
RESERVE FUND £800,000

LONDON BANKERS :
BANK OF ENGLAND,
UNION BANK OF LONDON,
Messrs. C. J. HAMBRO & SON.

LONDON OFFICE—52, THREADNEEDLE STREET, E.C.

CURRENT ACCOUNTS are kept, but no interest allowed.
DEPOSIT ACCOUNTS are opened for fixed periods at rates to be obtained on application. No deposits received for less than thirty days.
LETTERS OF CREDIT payable at any of the chief commercial towns and cities of the world.
DIVIDENDS, &c., on Government Paper and other stocks received for customers without charge, if remitted home through the Bank.

CHARLES LOWELL Manager.
1, Rampart Row, W.

WINES, SPIRITS, BEER, &c.

PILSENER BEER,

"KAISER-BREWERY," BECK and Co.
First Prize Philadelphia Centennial Exhibition 187
IN SPLENDID CONDITION.
Rs. 22 per Case of 4 doz. qts.
Rs. 31 do. 8 „ pts.
CASH WITH ORDER.
OLDEMEYER & HADENFELDT, CALCUTTA.
Sole Agents and Sole Importers of
Beck and Co.'s Pilsener Beer.
SUB-AGENT FOR BOMBAY.
JAMSETJEE NOWROJEE.

PRICE LIST of WINES, &c., FOR SALE at the Godowns of the undersigned :—

	Per doz. quarts.	Per 2 doz. pints.
CHAMPAGNE.		
Guirand, fils & Co.'s Carte Blanche	Rs. 30 0	Rs. 33 0
Eugene Clicquot's Carte Blanche	„ 35 0	„ ..
Veuve Clicquot's Champagne	„ 40 0	„ ..
MOSELLE.		
Grauneberger (still)	Rs. 19 0	
Josephshoefer (do.)	„ 24 0	
Sparkling Moselle	„ 32 0	
STILL HOCKS.		
From G. M. PABSTMANN SOHN, MAYENCE.		
Laubenheimer	Rs. 16 0	Rs. ..
Deidesheimer	„ 17 0	„ 20 0
Geisenheimer	„ 18 0	„ 21 0
Steinwein	„ 20 0	„ ..
Liebfraumilch	„ 22 0	„ 25 0
Hochheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Rudesheimer	„ 26 0	„ 29 0
Marcobrunner	„ ..	„ 33
Queen Victoria Berg	„ 36 0	„ ..
FRENCH WHITE WINES.		
From A. DUPILLE MACAU MEDOC.		
Sauternes	Rs. 17 0	
Latour blanche	„ 30 0	
CLARETS.		
From H. & C. BALARESQUE, BORDEAUX.		
Chateau de Frands	Rs. 14 0	Rs. 16 0
Les Canons	„ 17 0	„ 19 0
Chateau Leoville	„ 20 0	„ ..
Chateau Lafitte	„ 24 0	„ ..
From A. DUPILLE, MACAU, MEDOC.		
Listrac Medoc	Rs. 13 0	
Cru de Barreyre	„ 16 0	
Chateau La Begorce	„ 22 0	
Leoville St. Julien	„ 26 0	
BURGUNDY.		
Volnay	Rs. 19 0	
Chambertin	„ 25 0	
BRANDY.		
G. Ronard & Co.'s Cognac	Rs. 22 0	
Fromy & Rogee's do.	„ 24 0	
Adr. Mesnard & Co.'s * * * stars Cogc.	„ 26 0	
F. Dessandier & Co.'s * * * stars.	„ 30 0	
Fromy & Rogee's * * * stars	„ 32 0	
Do. do. Brandy, Superior (very old)	„ 31 0	
Chas. Lervoire finest Cognac * * * stars (very old)	„ 34 0	
BEER.		Per 1 doz. pints.
IND (COOPE) & Co.'s PALE ALE	Rs. 5 0	Rs. ..
EXPORT STOUT	„ 5 8	„ 3 6.
SONDERBURG EXPORT BEER	„ 6 0	„ 3 8
SUNDRIES		Per 2 doz pints.
Fine Pale Sherry	Rs. 18 0	..
Italian Vermouth	„ 18 0	..
Whisky (fine Highland)	„ 21 0	..
Swiss Bitter from Alpine Plants	„ 24 0	Rs. 27 0
Absinthe	„ 30 0	..
Assorted Liqueurs	„ 32 0	..
Kummel (a delicious after-dinner liqueur)	„ 25 0	..
Do. do. (finest)	„ 30 0	..
Salicyl Acid Liqueur (per doz. pts.)	„ 15 0	..
Real Italian Olive Oil	„ 9 0	..
Best Swiss Alpine Condensed Milk (per doz. tins)	„ 5 0	to 6 0

Outstation Orders should be accompanied by a remittance or reference for payment in Bombay.
Cash payments carry a discount of 5 per cent.

VOLKART BROTHERS,
Rampart Row.

Bombay, 2nd April, 1882.

CARLTON WHISKEY,
ELEVEN YEARS OLD.
Same as supplied to the Carlton and other London Club Houses.

THESE GRAND OLD WHISKIES are shipped only by RICHARD MATHEWS AND COMPANY, of London and Inverness, who are sole possessors of the Brand "CARLTON." They are distilled from the finest Highland Malt only, are in every respect equal to the finest Brandy, and guaranteed to be entirely free from Fusel Oil or other noxious impurities.

The following Testimonial has been received from the Secretary of the "CARLTON" CLUB.

CARLTON CLUB, 1875,
December 20.

MESSRS. R. MATHEWS & COMPY.

GENTLEMEN,—In reply to your inquiry as to whether the Whiskey you are supplying to this Club is approved by the Members, the best answer I can give is that the consumption of this spirit in the Club has GREATLY INCREASED since it has been supplied by your Firm. There can be no doubt whatever about the Whiskey being MOST EXCELLENT.

It is old and soft, and I may safely say that it is much approved by the Members.

CAUTION.—It has come to the knowledge of the shippers of the "CARLTON" WHISKIES that the empty bottles have been dishonestly refilled with the poisonous trash very often sold in India under the name of Whiskey, this is therefore to caution consumers to carefully examine the Capsules and Corks to see they have not been tampered with ; also that the Corks, Capsules, and Labels are branded with Trade Mark.

For prices and terms apply to
CUTLER, PALMER AND CO.,
AGENTS FOR INDIA.

SHIPPERS.—RICHARD MATHEWS & CO.,
CARLTON WHISKEY MERCHANTS,
LONDON.

FOR SALE.

AGRICULTURAL BANKS FOR INDIA.

BY
W WEDDERBURN, BOM. C. S.
PRICE EIGHT ANNAS.
May be had at this office and at the book-seller.

SALES BY AUCTION.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & CO.

SALE of valuable and handsome french-polished household furniture best plated, rich cut glass and handsome porcelainware, splendid cottage piano, Singers sewing machine, clocks, valuable pictures, table ornaments, parian figures, hall carpets, china matting, American cooking stove, copper utensils, cilmanstore, handsome carriages and horse, plants, at Clifton Lodge Bellasisroad Byculla.

THIS DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 1 p. m., Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co. will sell by public Auction at the above, being the property of B. Robinson, Esq., proceed home. Catalogues are published and property on view.

DAY AFTER TO-MORROW, MONDAY, the 24th instant, at 3 p. m., at Share Bazaar, Messrs. MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON and Co. will sell by Public Auction by order of the Mortgagee on account and risk of the Mortgagor, J. Gordon, Esq., 2 shares of The Gordon Mills, Limited, Nos. 144 and 145 of Rs. 1,000 fully paid up.

MEHRJEE, JOHNSTON & Co.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1882.

BENNETT AND COMPANY,
No. 3, APOLLO-STREET.

NOTICE.

THIS-DAY, SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, Messrs. BENNETT and Co. will sell by Public Auction, at their rooms, a quantity of grey and coloured piece-goods, &c.

1 case, 80 bundles each, 51 lb. chalk white beads.
4 cases, each 30 milles, 3 corner sail needles.
10 cases, containing 21 tins butter in 2 lb. tins.
10 cases, each 24 bottles Swiss condensed milk.
Also the property of a gentleman,—
1 box containing photographic camera with apparatus.
A few lots of valuable law and other books, &c.
1 handsome mahogany square pianoforte by "John Broadwood and Sons."
An invoice of hosiery consisting of coloured socks, lady's hose, lady's striped hose, children's coloured hose, children's striped cotton socks.
Also an invoice of first-rate large and small oleographs and oil paints of different subjects, such as Winter, Summer, On the Watch, North of Scotland, On the Highland Lake, the," Heather," &c., &c., &c.

AT 1 P. M.

1 handsome English-built Stanhope mail-phaeton, in very good order.
1 do. small Victoria dog-cart.
1 handsome glass-fronted miniature brougham with grey Arab horse and harness.
1 handsome strong Victoria with a bay Arab horse and set of harness.
1 handsome iron grey Arab horse, 6 years old, height 14-3.

On MONDAY, the 24th April, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at Nesbit-road, Byculla, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best electro-plated ware, rich crockery and glassware, a handsome mahogany semi-grand pianoforte by Broadwood & Sons, in excellent order, a first-rate mahogany slate miniature bagatelle table, first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, a handsome four-seated open carriage, a chesnut Arab horse, set of brass-mounted single harness, a collection of choice and rare plants in tubs and pots, &c., &c., the property of N. Richardson, Esq., the same comprises rich cut engine-turned pattern glassware, handsome dinner, desert and tea services, best electro-plated ware, such as dish covers, cruet, liqueur, pickle, and egg frame, ice pitcher, round salver, curry dishes, sets of plated spoons and forks for 12 and 18 persons, knife rests, salt cellars, toast rack, ice tongs, plated table, chamber and piano candlesticks, cutlery, &c., &c., handsome blackwood and teakwood french-polished plain and carved household furniture, such as a set of mahogany telescopic dining table in 4 pieces for 12 persons, sideboard, whatnots, pier, circular, oval, tripod, monkey, writing, dressing and washing tables, drawing and dining-room suites, mallet pattern arm and without arm chairs, English folding, reclining and rocking chairs, drawing-room chairs lined with blue damask and spring cushions, drawing-room Deschamp's made conversation sofas, reclining couches, a first-rate mahogany slate Bagatelle table with balls, cues, &c., complete, a handsome mahogany sweet-toned semi-grand pianoforte by John Broadwood and Sons, music stand, handsome patent duplex table and hanging kerosine lamps, handsome square marble side table, handsome iron and teakwood Madras pattern 4 posts bedsteads complete, almirah, chests of drawers, clothes and gown presses, dressing glasses with marble tops, cheval glasses, dressing and washing tables English stove, dispense articles, cooking utensils, first-rate pictures, large iron tanks, plants, &c., &c.

AT 2 P. M.

1 handsome English built boat-shape foursceated open carriage by "Auster and Co."
2 Do. fast trotting bay Arab horse, set of plated mounted single harness, Surat cow and calf, giving 9 seers of milk, a few English and Khulnu fowls.
Catalogues are published, and the property is now on view.
N. B.—The plants will be sold at 5 P. M. on the same day.

AUCTION SALE OF DAMAGED MACHINERY.

On TUESDAY, the 25th April, 1882, at 3 p.m., Messrs. BENNETT & Co. will sell by Public Auction at the Framjee Petit S. and W. Co., Ld., Mazagon, on account of the underwriters, the damaged iron machinery of the mill burnt by fire, consisting of card cylinder, roller card, doffer, spinning, carriage wheel, carriage bird, carriage plate, spindle frame for jack frame, reed shaft for mule, spindles and weights, yarn testing machine, coiler for card engine, cop reel machine, tests, sets of white scales, &c., &c.

Terms cash before delivery. A deposit of 25 per cent. will be required at the time of sale, and the purchasers will have to remove the machinery within 4 days from the day of sale.

On THURSDAY, the 27th, and FRIDAY, the 28th instant, at 1 P. M., Messrs. BENNETT and Co. are instructed to sell by Public Auction, at his residence at Malabar Hill, the valuable and handsome french-polished blackwood and teakwood plain and carved household furniture, best platedware, rich engraved glass and crockeryware, a first-rate mahogany full size slate billiard-table with lamp, cues, balls, &c., by Deschanoys and Co., first-rate pictures and oleographs, rich table ornaments, China and Japanese vases, handsome English-built barouche in good order by "Lewis, of Salisbury," a handsome English-built glass-fronted miniature Brougham by "Thoen," a pair of handsome fast trotting grey Arab horses, another pair of handsome grey Arab horses, sets of plated mounted double and single harness, &c., &c., &c., the property of the Hon'ble Sir Michael R. Westropp, Kt.

Catalogues will be published, and the property will be on view 5 days before the sale.

BENNETT & CO.

Bombay, 22nd April, 1882.

THE BROACH COTTON-GINNING AND PRESSING COMPANY, Limited.

NOTICE.

A MEETING of shareholders of the above Company will be held at its registered Office, Elphinstone Circle, on SATURDAY, the 22nd instant, at 3-30 p. m. Local time :—

To consider the Report submitted by the Committee appointed at the last Annual General Meeting held on the 11th October, 1881 ;

To consider the question of reconstructing the Company, and to pass such resolutions as may be submitted to the meeting on the subjects.

By order of the Board,
HEERJEEBHOY H. SHROFF,
Bombay, 12th April, 1882. Chairman.

Patronized by the Aristocracy and Elite extensively used in the Army and Navy, and highly recommended by the leading Medical Practitioners.

Protected by the Royal Letters Patent, dated October 11, 1869.

V. R.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE,
THE SAFEST AND ONLY RELIABLE PREPARATION OF PHOSPHORUS.

Multitudes of people are hopelessly suffering from Debility, Nervous and Liver Complaints, Depression of Spirits, Timidity, Indigestion, Lassitude, Want of Power, &c., whose cases admit of a permanent cure by the new remedy, DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE (Ozonic Oxygen), which at once allays all irritation and excitement, imparts new energy and life to the enfeebled constitution, and rapidly cures every stage of these hitherto incurable and distressing maladies.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is acknowledged by the first medical men in Europe as the most efficacious medicine hitherto discovered for Weak and Shattered Constitutions, Nervous Debility, Aversion or Incapacity for Study, Indigestion, Female Complaints, Flatulence, Liver Complants, Shortness of Breath, Pains in the Head, Pimples, Impoverished Blood, and all diseases caused by a long residence in tropical climates, for which iron, mercury, iodide of potass, &c., are given in various forms, often to the destruction of the patient's health.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—Until the introduction of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, Phosphorus was but seldom prescribed as a medicine, owing to the difficulty in so preparing it that its action could be kept under perfect control. It had been used in Almond and Olive Oils in Sulphuric Ether, in Rectified Alcohol, in Chloroform, and in several advertised medicines ; but, in all the hitherto known methods of its preparation, certain irregular results have been experienced. But in the form of DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE, its invaluable action on the human system is realized without an of those drawbacks which other modes of preparation invariably produce.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE is prepared on a NEW PRINCIPLE, by which all possible risk and disagreeable after effects are entirely prevented.

Caution.—Avoid Phosphorus in the form of Pills or Lozenges, as they frequently contain SOLID PARTICLES of Phosphorus, which accumulate in the system, causing serious evils.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE agreeable to the Palate and innocent in its action, while retaining all its extraordinary properties, and as a specific surpasses all the known Therapeutic agents of the present day.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE—Its use enables all debilitated organs to perform their natural functions. Persons suffering from Nervous Debility, or any of the hundred symptoms which this distressing disease assumes, may rest assured of an effectual cure by the use of this most invaluable remedy.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE.—The ONLY medicine of that name granted certificates by Her Majesty's Registrar of Trade Marks. Beware of counterfeit Phosphodynes and worthless imitations bearing similar names ; they are in no way recognized by the medical profession. Being prepared from OBSOLETE Formulas, they are absolutely unreliable, and in some cases positively dangerous.

DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
Is Sold in Cases only by all Chemists and Patent Medicine Vendors throughout the Globe.

Full Directions for use in the English, French, German, Italian, Dutch, Spanish, Portuguese, Russian, Danish, Turkish, Persian, Hindostani, Madrassee, Bengallee, Chinese, and Japanese Languages accompany each case, without which none can possibly be genuine Phosphodyne. Every case bears the Trade Mark and Signature of Patentee.

☞ ASK FOR
DR. BRIGHT'S PHOSPHODYNE
AND DO NOT BE PERSUADED TO TAKE ANY USELESS AND POSSIBLY DANGEROUS SUBSTITUTE.

WHOLESALE AGENTS FOR INDIA.—BOMBAY—D. S. Kemp & Co., Sassoon House. CALCUTTA—Smith, Stanistreet & Co. ; Bathgate & Co. ; R. Scott, Thompson & Co. MADRAS—Barrie & Co. SIMLA—E. Plomer & Co. LAHORE—E. Gillon & Co. E. Plomer & Co.

SPECIAL NOTICE.

OWING to the ABOLITION of IMPORT DUTY and FAVOURABLE RATE of EXCHANGE, Messrs. BOLTON and Co. have from THIS DAY REDUCED the PRICES of all the GOODS in trade, in order that their kind Constituents may have the advantage of same, and also an additional Concession of sending out goods free to any part of Bombay.

Whole of the stock is of an unexceptionable quality, being from the principal English and French Houses. Our revised Price Lists will be ready in a few days—meanwhile we quote prices against few of the articles.

HAM, CHEESE AND BACON.

Hams, each, from 8 to 16lbs., per lb. Rs. 0 13 0 | Cheese and Bacon in cut, per lb... .. .. Rs. 0 13

JAMS.
(by C. and Blackwell, Moir and Gellons.)
In 1lb. tin ... . each Re. 0 7 0

SOUPS.
(by Moir.)
In 1lb. tin, each ... ... Re. 0 9 0 | Epps's Cocoa, per tin ... ... Re. 0 14 0
Swetzer's Cocoatina, per tin .. ... „ 0 14 0 | &c., &c., &c., &c.

BOLTON AND COMPANY,
RAMPART-ROW.

CUTLER, PALMER & CO.,
"THE" WINE MERCHANTS OF INDIA,
FOUNDED IN 1815.

Price lists may be obtained on application or post free from :—

CUTLER, PALMER and CO., Old Club House, Rampart-row W. .....Bombay.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., 10, Hare-street.....Calcutta.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., 16, Second Line Beach.....Madras.
CUTLER, PALMER and CO., Beau Parc, Upper Mall .....Lahore.

LONDON. { Export offices : 3, New London Street, Mark Lane, E.C. / West End House : Garrick House, Adelphi, W.C.

BORDEAUX, Place du Champ de Mars.

BASS & CO.'S INDIA PALE ALE
(BREWED EXPRESSLY TO SUIT THE INDIAN CLIMATE,)
BOTTLED BY
MESSRS. STONE & SON, LONDON,

May always be obtained of the principal dealers in

CALCUTTA	KURRACHEE	LUCKNOW	BENARES
BOMBAY	POONAH	CAWNPORE	LAHORE
MADRAS	AGRA	DELHI	DARJEELING

and SIMLA,

And of the following, who receive regular Monthly supplies—

MACKENZIE, LYALL & Co.,	Calcutta.
G. F. KELLNER & Co.,	Calcutta and Branches.
GREAT EASTERN HOTEL & Co.,	Calcutta.
TREACHER & Co., Limited,	Bombay and Poonah.
E. GILLON & Co.,	Lahore.
MURRAY & Co.,	Lucknow and Meerut.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
WATCHMAKERS, JEWELLERS, OPTICIANS, CHAINMAKERS.

MESSRS. FAVRE, LEUBA and Co. beg to inform their customers and the public in general that they have engaged the services of a thoroughly competent English CHAINMAKER and JEWELLER. They are now prepared to execute orders on almost any pattern of Chain, and guarantee the work done to be equal to best English make. Messrs. F. L. and Co. are the only Jewellers in Bombay employing competent European labour in the Jewellery and Chainmaking line.

FAVRE, LEUBA & CO.,
BOMBAY.

Catalogues showing a variety of patterns sent post-free on application.

WATCHES ! WATCHES !
C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

BOMBAY, 2, Rampart-row. POONA, 1, East-street.

OWING to the increased sales of our widely renowned watches and further late improvements in their mechanism we are enabled to revise our list of prices and offer to the public a

STERLING SILVER HUNTING WATCH
perfect in finish. Accurate time-keeper.
Rs. 30 ONLY.

LADIES GOLD WATCHES.
In perfect plain cases to the most artistic design AT FROM Rs. 60.

GENTS GOLD WATCHES AT FROM RS. 80.

OUR SPECIALITE IN WATCHES.
CRYSTAL CASE. KEYLESS GOLD LEVERS.
With Compensation Balance.
Never requires opening.
Unsurpassed for excellence of finish and reliability.
We especially recommend this watch to all who desire a really good and serviceable article.
Rs. 150, 170, 200, 250, 300.

C. MARCKS AND COMPANY.

ZOEDONE ! ZOEDONE !
A COOL, SPARKLING, DELICIOUS, NON-ALCOHOLIC BEVERAGE FOR DAILY USE.

ZOEDONE—Possesses both Tonic and Bracing qualities.
ZOEDONE—Invaluable to those recovering from Fever
ZOEDONE—Or Weakened by Sea-sickness,
ZOEDONE—Or those suffering from the enervating effects peculiar to the Indian climate.

ZOEDONE—NORMAN KERR, M.D., F.L.S., under date August 8, 1881, writes :—

"My good opinion of ZOEDONE as a social drink has been amply confirmed by further observation."

ZOEDONE—WILLIAM FOSTER, M.A. (Cantab), F.C.S., &c., Professor of Chemistry at the Middlesex Hospital, Sept. 1, 1881 :—

"Its properties are those of an agreeable effervescent tonic."

ZOEDONE—SYED MAHOMED NABI ULLAH, of Allahabad, N.W.P., writes on 1st December, 1881, as follows :—

"Accept my sincere thanks for your idea of introducing ZOEDONE in India. I fear I cannot praise it enough. You know that a vast population of Her Majesty's subjects in India are Mahomedans, whose religion prohibits the use of wine or any other intoxicating liquor. Under such circumstances ZOEDONE is a boon and blessing to them. I think it is a health restoring, strengthening and nourishing beverage. From my own experience and from what I have ascertained from Medical men, I can certify that it is strictly non-alcoholic, and the very drink that the Indians generally and the Mussulmans particularly are in need of."

Price at Agents' warehouses, at Ports of Landing, Rs. 3½ per dozen, in cases of 6 dozen pints.

BEWARE OF THE SPURIOUS CONCOCTIONS NOW BEING ADVERTISED.

IRON-FRAME PIANOS.
AMERICAN ORGANS.
HARMONIUMS.

PIANOS SOLD ON THE HIRE PAYMENT SYSTEM.
Terms and illustrated price lists free by post.

SOUNDY & CO., LIMITED, BOMBAY

BOURNE AND SHEPHERD,
PHOTOGRAPHERS, 10, RAMPART ROW.

STUDIO FOR PORTRAITURE
Open daily from 9-30 a.m. to 4 p.m.

N. B.—Their large and well-known collection of Indian views always on hand for sale.

BY SPECIAL APPOINTMENT
TO
H. E. THE GOVERNOR OF BOMBAY.

GRAND SALON DE PHOTOGRAPHIE.
MESSRS. P. VUCCINO & CO.

BEG to inform their numerous clients that their Studio is now OPEN.

Every care has been given to the comfort and convenience of visitors, and the Saloon and Studio have been handsomely re-decorated and refurnished. The Public are solicited to inspect the latest Styles of Photographs.

FOR SALE, View and Panorama of Bombay ; also views from the collection of the late Major Gill.

LADIES' GENERAL FRENCH OUTFITTING WAREHOUSE.
MEIFFRE, NEVEU AND CO.,
"AUX VILLES DE FRANCE."

		Rs.	
Black Satin or Silk Costumes	... ...	...from 75	Net.
Black Lace, Hat to match, beautifully trimmed	...	... „ 18	Net.
Serge, Tweed, or Homespun Costume with Toque to match		... „ 30	
Cambric Costumes	„ „ „	... „ 20	
Warm Cashmere Dressing Gowns (lined with flannel)	...	... „ 18	
Warm Oxford Jackets...	... ...	... „ 15	
Long Sealskin Jackets ...	... ...	... „ 75	
Travelling Hat (to match)	... ...	... „ 7	
Warm Ulsters	... ...	... „ 15	
Newmarket Ulsters (superior)	... ...	... „ 25	
Flemish Linen Dust Coats	... ...	... „ 8	
Dark Cambric Petticoats	... ...	... „ 5	
Warm Petticoats	... ...	... „ 8	

Complete outfits for Ladies and Children always in stock.

JUST RECEIVED.

MILLINERY DEPARTMENT.

New Stock of Paris Hats and Bonnets, latest fashions.

BOOT AND SHOE DEPARTMENT.

Satin Shoes in all colors, very handsome embroidered fronts.

RAMPART-ROW & CHURCH-GATE-SRETET, BOMBAY.

HOTELS.

ENGLISH HOTEL.
Hornby Row, opposite to Military Pay Office.

OUR NEW PREMISES have a delightful frontage, overlooking the Esplanade and freely open to the sea-breeze. This Hotel is in a central position, all the Public Offices, the two Railway Stations, and the Apollo Bunder being within a few minutes' walk. An excellent and liberal table.

PESTONJEE BAPOOJEE.
Bombay, January, 1880. Proprietor.

ALEXANDRA HOTEL AND PINTO'S HOTEL, MATHERAN.

MR. J. X. PINTO, son and successor of the late J. C. PINTO, the Proprietor of the both well-known Hotels, respectfully begs to inform the public that the above Hotels are now OPENED to VISITORS. There are seven separate Bungalows attached to the Hotels, well adapted for Families, for whose comforts every care is taken. The Hotels are well situated, occupy a central position, and are therefore very conveniently placed within the reach of several POINTS, and Gymkhana, and in a breezy locality under the shed of large trees, which diminish the glare and keep the extensive compound always fresh and cool, making it specially agreeable during the hot SEASON.

Trusting in the experience of more than a dozen years in the management of the Hotels under this late father, he solicits that he will receive the same patronage which the public have hitherto generously shown to his late father.

NOTICES.

DEVARENNES & Co.,
FURNITURE MANUFACTURERS, UPHOLSTERERS AND DECORATORS.

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MESSRS. D. and Co. beg to invite the attention of the public to their large and varied stock of elegant furniture.

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SUPPLEMENT TO

The Bombay Gazette.

BOMBAY:—SATURDAY, APRIL 22, 1882.

INTERESTING TO BOMBAY MERCHANTS.

A MEETING of the council of the Liverpool Chamber of Commerce was held on March 25th, Mr. R. Lowndes, the president, in the chair. There were also present Messrs. H. Coke, W. Adamson, H. Jevons, M. Mowat, Elisha Smith, B. F. Babcock, E. E. Edwards, Alex. Brown, D. Kennedy, and Samuel Smith.

The Colonial and Foreign Trade Committee, in their proceedings, stated that they had received a letter from the president of the General Brokers' Association referring to their recommendation to merchants to use the words "Port of Liverpool, Lancashire side," when wishing to have goods delivered in the Liverpool and not in the Birkenhead docks. They wished to point out that such wording would allow goods to be delivered at Garston, and that their new contract clause was framed to prevent this—viz., that when contracts are made for goods to be delivered "in Liverpool" by land or canal, such delivery is only complete when the goods are duly tendered at stations or wharves within the city of Liverpool or borough of Bootle; and as regards goods by sea, sold to arrive or ex quay, delivery again will only be complete when goods are duly landed on one of the dock quays on the Lancashire side of the Mersey, within the city of Liverpool, or the borough of Bootle.

Mr. Brown thought that technically what the chairman of the General Brokers' Association had said in his letter was correct so far as the judgment recently given in the County Court was concerned. That judgment was based upon an old statute, which defines the port of Liverpool as extending from an old place in Hoylake, called "Red Stones," to the Warrington and Fordsham Bridges, so that they might not only have their goods sent as far as Garston, but even further up the Mersey. Therefore by putting in the words "within the city of Liverpool or the borough of Liverpool," they would provide against goods going to Garston.

Mr. Coke then moved the following motion, of which he had given notice:—"That, with reference to the recent decision in the case of Mills *v.* Dickson by which it was ruled that the docks on the Cheshire side of the Mersey constitute a portion of the port of Liverpool, and to the consequent movement on the part of importers of cargo to secure the delivery of their goods on the Lancashire side by inserting a special clause to that effect in bills of lading, this council are of opinion that the most effectual means of meeting the difficulty is to be found in the establishment by the Mersey Docks and Harbour Board of a system of free lighterage between the two portions of the Dock Estate, and resolves that the attention of the board should again be drawn to the previous recommendations of this chamber in favour of such a system."

Mr. Brown seconded without comment.

Mr. Mowat questioned whether a merchant, who had his goods landed at Birkenhead and then transhipped to the other side of the river, would not find it, if his cargo were insured, that his policy ended at Birkenhead. In that case, who would pay him for any loss that might occur during the conveyance of the goods from one side to the other? He thought of the Mersey Dock Board were to give free lighterage they ought also to include insurance. He believed that as much as 1s. 3d. per cent. had been added for the risk, and there was no reason why merchants should incur it. If Mr. Coke included insurance in his motion he would support it.

The Chairman believed that the reason why the Dock Board had not given effect to the recommendations of the chamber was because they were waiting for the completion of the Mersey Tunnel.

Mr. Adamson suggested that the further consideration of the motion be postponed till next meeting, as the matter was one of great magnitude.

Mr. E. Smith asked whether the judgment given in the Country Court met with such general acceptance that there was no chance of appealing to a higher court.

Mr. Jevons seconded the amendment.

Mr. Kennedy questioned whether they could ask merchants to take delivery of goods in the form in which they would be broken up at Birkenhead and put into lighters. Cases might arise where merchants would object to cargoes in bulk being broken in Birkenhead, and in that event the Dock Board might possibly be held liable. The whole question was a large one, and required further consideration.

The Chairman urged Mr. Coke to postpone his motion, in order that the scheme might be more fully worked out.

Mr. Coke said he was much surprised that gentlemen present seemed to have forgotten how much the chamber had studied the question. A special committee had reported on the subject in 1879, recommending that something might be done to make the Birkenhead docks available. All he had done in the motion before them was to recommend that the attention of the Dock Board should be drawn to the recommendations already submitted to them by the chamber. If the council said they were not to adhere to the resolution passed two or three years ago, he thought they should let the matter drop altogether.

Mr. Adamson said the subject was quite fresh in their memories, but the terms of Mr. Coke's motion were new.

Mr. Kennedy thought as far as principle was concerned the motion was right, and that being so they should leave it to the Dock Board to work the matter out.

Mr. S. Smith thought they had better adjourn the discussion in order to secure their own object.

It was then agreed to postpone the motion till the next meeting of the council.

RUSKIN ON THE TUNNEL.

Truth is responsible for the following squib:—

The following letter, a copy of which has fallen into my hands, is curious. I have not the slightest notion who Sir E. and Mr. R. can be.

MY DEAR SIR E.,—You ask me, on behalf of the Directors of your Railway Company, to join "a select party" of guests in a visit of inspection to the "works of your" Channel Tunnel. I value the invitation; but I must tell you—very frankly and very sternly—that I will not come.

For it seems to me, my friend, that this desecration of your English Channel is the most entirely cruel and insolent act that Englishmen have ever yet taken in hand. You have already devastated your land with machinery and steam ploughs; you have poisoned your rivers with sewage, and your air with smoke; and it only remains to undermine your sea with a railway, and the crowning folly of your modern civilization will be complete.

And observe that there is no single feeling of reverence or decency that is not deliberately and utterly violated by this scheme. For not only must you cut through and debase and disfigure those "white walls" of which your poets have ever loved to sing; but, by a coincidence of quite uncommon import, you have chosen to commence your "boring operations" on that cliff which is named after your greatest Englisman. Shakespeare's Cliff is to be your modern Avernus, the entrance to the noisome tunnel through which you will pass, tightly packed in the "compartments" of your railway carriages, under the seas on which your navies once rode triumphant in the days of Blake and Nelson. Instead of the sound of those seas and the sight of those skies which Turner has painted for you in vain, you will hear nothing but the rattle of wheels and the scream of engines, and you will see nothing but the cozy walls of your prison, or perhaps the begrimed pages of some well-thumbed "railway novel, brought for this special purpose from some circulating library. Instead of breathing that keen sea air which was the joy of your forefathers, you will inhale the mephitic vapours of your submarine vault, mixed, of course, with those foul fumes of tobacco which have now become the natural atmosphere of most European gentlemen.

These, my friends, are the advantages which will be gained by the completion of your Channel Tunnel; these, and none other. For what profit will it be to you to shorten your journey to Paris by an hour, to whom there is no profit in going to Paris at all? For mark, a fool remains a fool in Paris no less than London; and if he cannot cast off his folly by crossing *over* the seas, we may be very sure he cannot do so by burrowing and skulking *under* them.—Believe me, my dear Sir Edward, yours faithfully,

J. R.

FRENCH DIPLOMACY IN SYRIA.

At the Congress of Berlin Prince Bismarck, with the keen foresight which characterizes his political combinations, anticipated the revival of this restlessness and accordingly prepared for it an outlet which should not endanger the relations of the two countries. The German Chancellor pointed significantly to the southern shores of the Mediterranean as affording an open field for French activity; his insidious overtures fell upon willing ears, and as soon as France found herself relieved from the pressure of internal difficulties, the Tunisian expedition became only a question of time and opportunity. Among the contingencies which had to be guarded against in view of this contemplated action, was that of active resistance on the part of the Sultan, who might be induced to relinquish his sovereign rights over the Regency in deference to the subtle arguments of the Quai d'Orsay. The emergency, though improbable, was one which it was necessary to be prepared for, and it is not unnatural that this consideration should have led the French to give renewed attention to Syria as furnishing materials wherewith to spring a dangerous countermine upon the Porte, should the latter have been inclined, or encouraged, to resent their intervention in Tunis by other than diplomatic protests. The Turkish Minister who pleaded with Mr. Goschen in extenuation of Turkish misgovernment that there were nineteen Irelands in the Ottoman Empire, might have added that half-a-dozen of them were to be found in Syria alone. Besides the Christian populations of various sects, Latin and Orthodox, between whom and the Porte it is needless to say that no love is lost, there are three warlike communities, the Druses, the Ansariyehs, and the Metawilehs, whose dissidence from Mussulman orthodoxy only enhances their bitter hostility against Turkish rule, while even amongst the most fevent Sunnites of Damascus, the fourth holiest city of *el Islam*, there may be traced a growing repugnance to the domination of an alien race and to the supremacy of an alien kaliph. A skilful manipulation of these different elements of rebellion might enable a hostile Power to kindle at a given moment in Syria a conflagration with which the whole resources of the Ottoman Empire would scarcely be able to cope.

It was under these circumstances that M. de Torcy, the Military Attaché to the French Embassy in Constantinople, was instructed in the spring of 1880 to proceed on a special and secret mission to Syria. The French Government persistently denied that any political character could be attributed to M. de Torcy's journey; but the accuracy of the information which the Porte at the time possessed regarding its real objects has since been amply confirmed by the indiscretion of M. Pelagaud, a French *savant* who happened to be then travelling in the same region on a scientific mission. In the account of his expedition published by the *Nouvelle Revue** M. Pelagaud formally expresses his thanks for having been allowed to join company with M. Torcy, "whom the French Government had entrusted with an important political mission," and his narrative is full of curious episodes illustrating the official character of "the French envoy's" progress through the Northern Lebanon. But, if M. Pelagaud was welcome to take his share of the demonstrations of the Maronites in honour of the French representative, it is doubtful whether he would have been admitted to witness M. de Torcy's more mysterious proceedings in other parts of the country. That gentleman had another mission to fulfil than to provoke noisy protestations of devotion from the traditional *protégés* of France. The Maronite Mountain was henceforward only to serve as a basis from which to extend operations among Metawhilehs, Druses, Ansariyehs, Arabs—in fact, among every section of the population whose disaffection might be turned to profitable account when the proper moment arrived. The work which M. de Torcy initiated has been continued with unremitting energy by the French consular agents, and several incidents have already occurred within the last year to show that these efforts have not been unattended with success, and may at a given moment lead to very grave results. The only quarter, indeed, where French diplomacy met with a rebuff was, as might have been expected, from the Druses. The memory of the events of 1860 is still too fresh in their recollection; the implacable hostility of the French Commissioner and military authorities who inspired or supported the demands of Maronite vindictiveness, have not yet been forgotten, and neither in the Lebanon nor in the Hauran did M. de Torcy's overtures meet with any response but the cold courtesy with which the Druse seldom fails to treat even his most inveterate foe. In other directions, however, French activity has been better rewarded.

North and south of the Lebanou proper there extend in either direction ranges of hills and mountains forming a combination of the central *massif* and of the barrier it raises between the seaboard and the interior of Syria. Less lofty than the Lebanon, they present nearly the same natural features: small plateaux perched high up the mountain-side, deep and narrow valley sunk between precipitous cliffs, huge spurs thrown out like buttresses from the main ridge, which runs parallel with the coast. Amid these rocky fastnesses dwell the wild and warlike tribes of the Ansariyeh and Metawileh. The former, numbering from 250,000 to 300,000 souls, occupy the Gebel Ansariyeh and the Djaiour Dagh from Tripoli northwards far beyond Alexandretta. The latter, though they may be met with in scattered groups as far north as Baalbec and Homs, are chiefly congregated in the hills above Sidon, Tyre, and Acre. In the former district B'lad Bsharrah, where they form a compact population nearly 100,000 strong. These two nations are separated from each other by Mount Lebanon, where the Maronites, numbering some 250,000, enjoy a considerable numerical preponderance. Metawilehs, Maronites, Ansariyehs, together, command almost every important pass between the Mediterranean and the interior, and any foreign power which, in case of military operations, could rely upon their moral and material support, would find itself in a position of transcende it advantage. Among the Maronites French influence has long been paramount, and there is every indication that it has also succeeded in securing now a firm footing among the Ansariyehs and Metawilehs. Nor is this to be wondered at, for the overtures of French diplomacy could not have been better timed.

Thanks to the natural strength of the mountainous regions which they inhabit, and to the inherent weakness of the central Government these tribes have hitherto successfully defied all efforts to reduce them into more than nominal subjection, while with regard to taxation and military service they have from time immemorial enjoyed immunities which the representatives of the Sultan have been powerless to destroy, and, in order to possess even a shadow of authority, the Porte has often been compelled to recognise the real supremacy of the tribal chiefs, by investing them with official rank. Now and then some energetic Vali has sent a military force to subdue them to the dimensions of old fortress. But, instead of spreading dismay amongst his followers, the sheik's arrest was looked upon as the most signal justification of the momentous step which he had taken on behalf of the nation, and a French traveller, who shortly afterwards happened to pass through the Ansariyeh country, found himself the object of unexpected ovations, which, not being behind the scenes of French diplomacy, he was quite at a loss to account for.

* * * *

But, if France has lately for the first time been seeking to extend her influence beyond the immediate confines of the Lebanon, she has not been induced thereby to neglect her old allies in the Mountain. Further grants, amounting in the aggregate to upwards of £2,000 per annum, have been made by the Government in support of the French and native Catholic educational establishments. If French activity assumed no more objectionable shape than the promotion of public instruction, there would be no cause to deprecate its extension. Unfortunately, that is not the case. One of the most beneficial effects of Bishop Bustany's exile in 1878 was to break up the Maronites into two distinct parties; the one inclined to accept, at least for the present, the existing order of things as final, and to abstain from prosecuting a sterile agitation; the other advocating persistent resistance passive, if needs must, active, if possible. The Patriarch, a man of enlightened views, was disposed to support a conciliatory policy, and for a time the moderate party appeared likely to prevail. But the French Consulate viewed this movement with disfavour. At its instigation, the Patriarch was induced last spring to call together a general meeting of the bishops and leaders of the nation for the purpose of healing the breach between the two parties and of drawing up a common programme. Thanks to the French influence which backed it, the party of action scored an easy victory, and imposed its policy upon the better sense of a considerable section of the community.

* * * *

How far the French have succeeded in establishing relations with the secret societies with which Syria appears to be honeycombed for the promotion of a Panarabic movement, it is difficult to ascertain; but there is no doubt that French activity throughout the country has attained proportions which may well cause anxiety at Constantinople. What its ultimate consequences may be, it is yet too early to predict; but what the objects are towards which it is directed is clearly indicated by M. de Torcy's travelling companion. "The West of the Mediterranean already belongs to us; through Syria we possess rights over the East which date back for centuries; all we require is to preserve and to strengthen them. This is all the more important that the force of circumstances already seriously threatens our former commercial preponderance. The opening of the St. Gothard tunnel will deal a fatal blow to Marseilles. On the other hand, as soon as the railway system of central Europe is completed, the Piræus and Volo will become the great ports of the Mediterranean. Marseilles will wake up one day to find herself ruined beyond all hope of recovery. By establishing ourselves firmly in Syria we shall, on the contrary, keep the Eastern basin of the Mediterranean for ourselves. . . What have we therefore got to do? We must know how to turn to account a position which our forefathers have bequeathed to us; we must busy ourselves with Syria, from Mount Carmel to the Taurus, so as to leave no place in it for others. Politically, we must draw up and impose upon the Porte a scheme of reforms as other Powers have done for other provinces less deserving of interest; we must found schools in the smallest villages . . . ; we must respect the beliefs and forms of worship of every section of the population, Maronite, Metawileh, Druse, Orthodox, &c. . . . Commercially, we must encourage public enterprises, works of public utility, roads, harbours, railways, irrigation, &c.: more especially we must ourselves go to Syria, carrying with us our wealth, our intelligence, our activity. Thus we shall take root in the country and render ourselves indispensable. Then when the day, already near at hand, for the partition of the Ottoman Empire has arrived, we shall be able to speak with authority, to erect Palestine into a religious principality under the protectorate of the European Powers, and to annex for ourselves, under one form or another, Syria proper from Carmel to the Taurus, from the Mediterranean to the Euphrates, where millions of really French hearts already beat for the great mother country in the West."

M. VALENTINE CHIROL.

Beyrout, January, 1882.

RECOLLECTIONS OF LONGFELLOW.

(FROM A CORRESPONDENT.)

I FIRST made the acquaintance of Mr. Longfellow at Naples. We chanced to be neighbours at a *table d'hôte*, when, after some slight conversation on general topics, the poet revealed himself. In truth, the author "Evangeline" wanted but little prompting to announce his unquestioned titles to the public esteem and veneration. In this respect he reminded me of Hans Christian Anderson. Both the men knew they had genius, as a pretty woman knows she has beauty, and they were too thoroughly children of nature to care about concealing their good opinion of themselves. Those who remember the lives of Wolfe and Nelson will be aware that this amiable self-consciousness is not characteristic only of literary men. It transpired in the course of our discussing macaroni and other things that Mr. Longfellow had planned an excursion to Vesuvius for the following day. I was hesitating to offer myself as a companion when he invited me to join him. I was all the more glad to do so on learning that the party was to include three pretty American ladies from Boston. We started next morning in two open carriages, myself having the good luck to be with the poet and the two fair Americans. It was a day such as the untravelled Englishman has never enjoyed and can barely conceive; the brightest July weather of Devonshire would have seemed murky beside the crystalline transparency of the Neapolitan air. The sun, indeed, blazed fiercely; but a breeze from the sea enabled us to realize Mr. Matthew Arnold's ideal combination of sweetness and freshness with light. Mr. Longfellow was in his happiest vein; he talked incessantly, though not in the encroaching manner of Coleridge and Macaulay. I had plenty of opportunity of interpolating remarks and questions, while the ladies also stimulated the poet with their vivacious and thoroughly transatlantic prattle.

Mr. Charles Read laughs at the idea of an author's character being discovered by what he has written; and Mr. Longfellow's own writings bear out the assertion. In Mr. Longfellow at all events, I could see no difference between the poet and the pleasant elderly gentleman who was discoursing gaily on all things in heaven and earth; and, as I listened, a sufficiently obvious reflection was forced upon me. What was this most perfect product of American civilization but a serious, severe—I had almost said bigoted—Conservative, and a most fervent Christian? Longfellow is his own Hans Andersen, turning into flowing prose. I conjured up Pall Fleming in "Hyperion," and, at length, mustered courage to ask: "Was Paul Fleming a character drawn from life?" He paused for reflection as he answered me exactly in the following words:—"He was what I thought I might have been: but I never. . . ." he shaded his face with one hand and did not complete the sentence. From the sadness of the poet's tone I conjectured that there was some implied confession of failure in his reticence. I guessed that he was struggling between the natural humility of a religious man and the unwillingness of a soul-bred poet to underrate the powers of his mind upon others. Mr. Longfellow was right; he never attained to those cold heights on which he had placed the creation of his fancy; he found a better resting-place. The younger of the ladies, feeling herself privileged, asked him to recite one of his own poems—a request with which he laughingly agreed to comply, "if," he added, "I can remember one accurately." The same thought came involuntarily to all three of us, "We will prompt you," we said, at which, I am bound to say, the poet coloured with pleasure. "Well, which shall it be?" he next asked. One of the fair Bostonians selected "The Belfry of Bruges," another the "Psalm of Life." I begged him to recite "The Hymn of the Moravian Nuns," on the consecration of Pulaski's banner. "Ah," he said, "that is one of my favourites—if a man can be said to have favourites among his own poems." Possibly out of compliment to my being an Englishman, he volunteered the lines on Wellington, which I think he headed "The Warden" in the printed collected edition of his works. But his best efforts: but his manner of reciting it gave it the kind of time which often immortalizes a poor song. Then we had the closing lines of "Evangeline," John Alden's courtship in "Miles Standish," and some fragments of "The Children of the Lord's Supper," gravely and pathetically rendered. I asked him how long he had taken to compose "The Golden Legend." He replied, "It seems easy, doesn't it?" I answered that I thought the writer must have absolutely saturated his mind with mediæval literature, especially with monkish legends and hymns, after which, I supposed, the composition of the poem might have been comparatively easy. "Well," he rejoined, "You are about right. The first draft I did in four weeks—not counting the Sundays—I don't like to work on Sundays—not even to speak of them"—and he gravely punished his correcting—and cutting down." The dashes in this little speech stand for the pauses so frequent in Mr. Longfellow's utterances—pauses which were the result of constant introspection. I suspect that the poet had been asking his conscience whether he had been telling the truth and nothing but the truth. A terribly exact man in moral dealings with himself—afraid even of an inaccuracy which might possibly cause a fellow man to make a mistake 20 years after.

At luncheon that marvel of birds and likest to a black swan, a Frenchman who enjoyed and understood English literature, cried out gaily to Longfellow, "you have written Hiawatha in Republican!" You like Baldwin, 'Bras de Fer, and Maximilian, and the old Pope better than any of your ephemeral Presidents." "I won't take advantage of your kindness," Longfellow's answer, pointing out that Republics are at least as old as Monarchies; but consider the past which we now glorify was once as prosaic as the present. Hereafter we shall be the past, and better judged than we have judged ourselves." He was somewhat solemn as he made this little preachment; and the last words he spoke with much pathos, as though feeling that he himself was a great part of the past, and that his own country was the future, and for which he predicted a just judgment from posterity. We lunched at a small inn on the side of Vesuvius, where the wine, by the way, was not of a high class. Here Longfellow's fatigue overcame him, and he fell asleep, in the usual way of tourists, over the sulphurous gases of the water, suggesting a poem on Empedocles and wondering what rhymes Longfellow could hammer out for the name of this "young man with his indestructible boots," as the poet called him. It will be remembered that Mount Ætna threw up one of his sandals and thus revealed the manner of his death. Our French companion was busy with a paradox of his own on Empedocles having been a young shoemaker nobly desirous of advertising the wares of his father's shop *à l'Américaine*—i.e., regardless of cost; and we were about to descend the steeps laughing over this fancy, when, to our considerable dismay, Mr. Longfellow expressed his intention of spending the night upon the mountain. Within a short distance of the crater, then only smouldering with occasional unsavoury whiffs and puffs, stood a ruined plank-shed, used in fine weather by a screaming old woman who sold ornaments made of lava, and this place it was that the poet chose for his vigil. Without a smile on his face, he said, "I want to gather poetic impressions." We looked becomingly serious and only begged to be permitted to keep watch with him. "No," with two or three shakes of the head; "I must be alone." A whispered consultation between the members of the party followed. "He is quite in earnest and must do as he pleases," said a brother of the fair Bostonians, and he added that there was no danger just then of the greatest of American poets meeting with the same fate as the young Pliny. "But the brigands?" suggested the Frenchman. "Dear me! he will catch such a dreadful cold," chimed in one of the ladies. Finally, we decided to leave the poet to his reveries, after ordering a Maltese courier to stand sentinel unobserved, within hailing distance. It is probable that this courier fulfilled, at least, the half of his duties faithfully, for his presence was certainly never noticed by Mr. Longfellow. The author of "Evangeline" returned next morning, looking none the worse for his night's frolic with the ghosts of Herculaneum and Pompeii; but he persistently parried every question put to him as to whether he had found "inspiration." All he would say was that, on coming down from the mountain, he had been requested by a gendarme to exhibit his passport, and, being unable to produce this document had been nearly marched off to the police station. "I purchased my liberty for two lire," he remarked, smiling; "the price of that commodity has decreased since Cœur de Lion's time."—*The Times.*

* *Nouvelle Revue*, Oct. 15, and Nov. 1, 1881. Une mission scientifique en Syrie.

MR. FORSTER'S DIAGNOSIS OF THE IRISH MALADY.

THERE is less and less mistake about the gravity of the Irish crisis, and about the rapidity with which it is bringing in its train an English political crisis. This may seem to some a strong way of putting things; but, amid the delusions of parties, the random excitement of opinion, the unscrupulousness of faction, a strong way of putting things is the only right way, and the only way of avoiding what is to our minds a certain and a more miserable disaster.

The pregnant observations of Mr. Forster on the situation are too serious to be read other than in their textual form:—

The Protection Act had not succeeded as the Government had hoped. Hon. members [the Irishmen on the opposite benches] had been too strong for them. Remittances from America had been too constant. *Perhaps the Government had underrated the forces against them. To some extent he acknowledged that was the case.* It was said that they had not arrested the "village ruffians." But they did not think they would have to deal with men of the position and influence of those who had carried on the movement. Still the Act had done much. But for that Act the law of the land would have been displaced by the unwritten law, and the gentlemen now in Kilmainham would have been the lawgivers and administrators of the land. *There were, no doubt, secret societies in Ireland, and there always would be; and societies which had much to do with the outrages* which had been committed. But the Government had succeeded in arresting many of those who incited to those outrages and murders, and he thought the number of them had, in consequence, been less than it otherwise would have been. He admitted the Government had not entirely succeeded. . . . . He admitted the state of things was still terrible; the conflict between lawlessness and order still went on. But to some extent he had hopes that the No Rent manifesto had failed. Men were paying their just debts more frequently than before; and that, he thought, was an important sign of improvement. They were fully resolved to stop those outrages and murders at all costs, *even if they had to apply to Parliament for further power for that purpose.*

The importance of Mr. Forster's remarks lies in the admission that the Government and the Legislature have made a wrong diagnosis of the malady with which they have to deal. Much will be made of this by the shriller voices of the Opposition. But there is nothing for the Tories to be proud of in it. If Mr. Forster confesses that the Government underrated the forces against them," the Tories have done exactly the same. It was they who hounded on the Ministry to pass the Coercion Act, and then hounded them on to administer it with more rigour. If Coercion has not done what was hoped, the miscalculation was shared by both parties, and by every organ in the English press, save three. The *Morning Post*, with an admirable innocence, tells us that "not only has the existing Act failed, but it has been almost conclusively proved that it will never succeed." "Besides this," says our virtuous contemporary, "there is that spectacle of hundreds of untried prisoners which is so shocking to the moral and the constitutional sense of the nation," and so forth, in a strain that almost approaches to pathos. None would dream that this righteous journal was one of the most redhot advocates of the most violent measures. The calculation, we say, has been universal. Let us say another word to the jubilant Opposition. The state of Ireland is bad enough as it is; but what would it have been if Ulster, too, had been in a state of discontent and agitation? Yet every member from Ulster admits that Ulster would have been in this state of discontent and agitation but for the Land Act.

A popular handling of this kind, like the Tithe War before it, cannot be put down in a few weeks by the arrest of five hundred of five thousand men of any class whatever. We shall be well rid of this agrarian movement if we succeed in wearing it out in, say, three years' time, and it may be longer than that. Meanwhile, the League has less to do with it than Mr. Forster supposes. In County Mayo, for instance, outrages have again begun to appear; yet the League has now very little or nothing to do with Mayo, which was cut off as a rotten branch. It is not the League nor the No Rent manifesto that is at the bottom of the outrages. It is the evictions and the dread of eviction. Anybody who reads Mr. Tuke's most interesting article in the new number of the *Contemporary Review* will understand how it is that this desperate spirit of outrage is again at work in Ireland. People who cannot denounce evil as outrages, or commit them, as a means of making eviction impossible. Those who can pay, but will not, find an excuse or an incentive (as the case may be) in the wrongful detention, as they think of their leaders. The inference is plain. Arrears ought to be dealt, with, and a beginning ought to be made of letting out the suspects. That will not be all, but it is something, and it is the next thing.—*Pall Mall Gazette.*

DECAY OF THE HOUSE OF LORDS.

No one can hide from himself the fact—very strange, no doubt, and in a constitutional point of view very unfortunate—that power is passing away from the House of Lords. Every year emphasizes this. It is as patent under Conservative as liberal Administrations. The responsibility rests with both parties. We see both sides of the House apparently tendencies of to bring about, or succeeding to, the doom of insignificance which is overtking it. To the many able men in it the sight of the sterility with which their proceedings are stricken must be mortifying and discouraging. They would fain make their Assembly powerful, as they think it might be. But their efforts are futile. For the early part of the session they are without serious occupation. Ministers have ceased to intrust them with the initiation of important legislation. Any bill of a kind supposed to be peculiarly within their cognizance. When the chief Bills of the year reach them in July or August, they make small alterations, and deliver excellent speeches. If the amendments are at all substantial, their fate is certain. They are sure to be rejected. Some sort of veil is thrown over the fact that the House of Commons refuses to endure any real restraint of its powers. We can scarcely suppose, however, that any one in the House of Lords is deceived by the mockery of concession. Certainly no one out of doors is mistaken as to the reality of the repeated rebuffs. And the Peers must not delude themselves as to the feeling of the country in regard to this conspicuous paralysis of their action. There is no wide or deep antagonism to the House of Lords. The outcry against it is spasmodic, and comes from a few. But there is little zeal for the House and its privileges, and the country watches with unconcern the apathetic way in which the Peers suffer their power to slip out of their hands. The decay of their influence is not due to the hostility of a jealous democracy and a spirit of hatred to all privileges. Their peril is not that they are hated, but that they are apt to be forgotten, especially when important questions have to be settled. Anyone who studies our Parliamentary reports, and who sees side by side the proceedings of both Houses, will come to the conclusion that the Peers themselves are very much the authors of their own political decay. Why is not legislation initiated in the Upper House? Why, especially in these days, when the House of Commons is the scene of recurring obstruction and Ministers ask for the *clôture* in order, as they say, to get through the ordinary routine business of the country, should not all measures not distinctly political—for example, law Bills, sanitary and social measures—be introduced in the other House? The answer is too obvious. There is no general belief that measures will be considered there in a large and really liberal spirit. There is a constant suspicion that decisions will be come to on narrow issues. There is no confidence that the Peers will examine Bills in a cool, scientific spirit, and with freedom from prejudice. Thus they cease to act as a court of appeal to which passions do not reach, and a sort of blight comes over even their best efforts. Even the inner circle of the House of Lords—the group of experienced administrators, Ministers and ex-Ministers and successful lawyers, who are individually men of great ability, who are powers in their own counties, and who never speak outside the House without securing the public ear—is powerless to arrest this decay. It is a paradox to which use does not reconcile us to see an assembly in which sit so many men of rare ability do little more than watch events passively or record protests against legislation which it cannot prevent.—*Times*, March 27.

RUSSIA AND THE REVOLUTION.

THE governorship of Loris Melikoff had begun to restore confidence. He was not a brilliant man, but he was trusted. Relying not on political theories, but on common sense and mother-wit, he sought practical solutions for practical questions, and always made it his first object, wherever he found signs of discontent, to ascertain what the people wanted. He had not succeeded, as my informants averred, in getting a full constitution drawn up, and it lay in the Emperor's desk, ready for signing. It was not, perhaps, a final settlement, nor anything like it; but it was a basis to start from, and to rally the support of all well-meaning men, however theoretically extreme, to the side of law and order. The Czar was hesitating, and he could not have held out very long. But the assassination, with all its horrible details, introduced a new factor of revenge. Yet even then the new Czar hesitated. The party of Melikoff still pressed for the same great step. It was thought in ministerial circles that Alexander III. was on the point of signing, when the influence of some reactionaries in the innermost circles of the palace, and notably the Emperor's quondam tutor, produced an unexpected reaction. Suddenly, the able and single-minded fanatic who rules the Council of Moscow, the veteran journalist Katkoff, obtained an audience. He is understood to have explained to the Father of his people that "Russia" was in no mind to be terrorised or bullied into concession. These things were needful, let them be considered quietly and granted at some more peaceful time, out of the pure bounty and unbiased forethought of the Czar. In the meantime, "Russia" was indignant that her loyalty should be doubted. Let him therefore trust to her and appeal to the national traditions. A vigorous reassertion of the ancient and vital principle of Russian society, the sacred autocracy of a paternal ruler, was the necessity of the hour. If this were neglected the insidious poison of foreign ideas would soon undermine all that remained of Sclavonic nationalism, and the empire would be wrecked among the quicksands of German scepticism, French social disintegration, and English political economy. The prophet of a Pan-Sclavonic reaction prevailed. Without sending for a single minister, the Czar locked his draft constitution out of sight, and published next morning the famous "personal rule" proclamation, which astonished the world of St. Petersburg as much as it astonished the European public. From that hour the party and policy of Loris Melikoff passed out of account. The infamous Third Section was revived, and the police regulations, always strict, became as much stricter as it seemed practicable to make them. Finally, by the month of September, this new despotism seemed to be fully organised, and a new proclamation was issued by which it was indicated that these things were to be henceforth not exceptional measures, but the ordinary law of Russia. Upon this, the Council of Three met somewhere and resolved that as there was now no further hope of the Czar coming to his senses, his Majesty and his Minister Ignatieff must be condemned to death. The Court was duly apprised of this resolution, and from that date the panic, already great, has been almost ludicrous within the palace. The rumours of the Czarina's state of mind are well known, and are probably not much exaggerated. The Czar is practically a prisoner in one of two or three easily-guarded castles. New plots are known to be afoot, and many arrests have been made, of which, of course, as little as possible is said. The Czar is not a coward, and is distinctly obstinate. There are no signs that more Liberal statesmen are at all likely to return to power. The Moscow party is in full command, and reaction is the order of the day. Such is tale as it was told to me, and I have good reason to believe that it is in the main true. It will be seen that my informants regarded the matter entirely as a question of Constitution or no Constitution. That was no doubt the point about which the critical negotiations turned; but I do not think it was or is the vital issue. Putting the suggestions of the Court party and the Opposition together, and trying to arrive at a result, one is tempted at first to say that such a state of things is altogether hopeless. But this would be a great exaggeration. The services and the business of the country go on, not well indeed, but fairly. "Russia," as one of my easy-going friends said to me, while we sipped our coffee after an excellent dinner on the Nevski, "Russia is a very pleasant place to live in after all." The people are in many ways like kindly children. Most of them care for none of these things. The horror of an assassination, real as it is for the time, passes over swiftly. Lady Olga returned one day from a round of visits to tell us a very terrible story: how a young widow lady, one of her intimate friends, had just been carried off to a common gaol, and kept there for a week amidst disgusting filthiness, and under the most degrading prison regulations, merely because one of the recently arrested students had falsely represented himself as her child. But the child of five she had been forced to leave unattended in her rooms. She was not allowed to communicate with any of her friends and even her landlady was so very much afraid that the fact that she professed to any who called that she did not know where or why the lady had gone. The narrator told this story with sympathetic horror and deal. When she had finished, an Englishman present exclaimed, in indignation, "Why that is Russia, country it must be where such tyranny is tolerated for a day." But our hostess reproved him with a dignified surprise at his impativence. "When such barbarities have happened as the brutal murder of our sainted Czar, little inconveniences like this are not to be wondered at. I pity my friend, but I would not change the system. And so the Muscovite world goes on. Here and there an individual drops out into the void, and is removed for ever, but perhaps a few of his immediate friends, are converted into irreconcilable allies of the revolution. But the circles where he had his place closes up and forgets him. If this is so with the rich, it is equally so among the poor. Let their privations be ever so severe, they can always forget them quickly. They have something of the Irish capacity for being happy under any of the conditions of life. The Irish tendency to periodical and furious reaction against circumstance. Like the Irish, too, they have a constant resource in their deep religious fervour. The Or hodox Church is obviously far less of a spiritual and moral power than the Catholicism; but the Russian peasant can always find a moment's peace, and even a very exquisite kind of happiness, when he turns aside into one of the gorgeous cathedrals and prostrates himself before the priceless sacred pictures. He does not pray for this and that advantage, temporal or heavenly. He does not repeat any traditionary formula, much less does he bethink himself of sin and of repentance. He simply crosses himself, bows, and when the smell of the incense hangs about the pillars, and the angel voices of the choir wander along the roof, the stupid, patient, miserable man is happy. It is quite true, as was said to me, that the police, even for modern European standards, the administration in Russia is infamous. Official bribery is not merely general, but open and avowed. At the frontier, you may beckon to the grandest and most gold-laced officer you see, and hand him publicly a five-rouble note or so. In a Government office, every contractor and every suitor of any kind will make no way except by the same process. The post-office is not safe. Justice is by no means infallible. The naty frauds under the Grand Duke Constantine, and the army frauds in the Turkish war, are matters of general history. But it must be remembered, on the contrary side of the account, that very large portions of the public service in all parts of the local control. Towns and rural districts are allowed in most details to manage their own affairs. The Commune assesses and collects its own taxes. The populous and prosperous districts of the Baltic west have retained a very considerable autonomy since the days of Swedish and Teutonic rule. The commercial necessities of Russia have always forced her to allow some sort of fair play to the powerful colonies of foreign merchants, who still administer half her trade. It results, therefore, that in the end the main sufferers by this monstrous system of official corruption are the peasantry and the national exchequer, both proverbially patient.—*Macmillan's Magazine.*

RUSSIAN HUMANITY.

No one can have forgotten how much angry correspondence, what flat contradictions, and what indignant denials were provoked a few years ago by the assertion made on the strength of an eye-witness, the late Mr. MacGahan, and of a certain amount of evidence from the Russians themselves, that in fighting with Asiatics Russian troops slaughtered unresisting enemies and behaved undistinguishably men and women. It is strange, then, that at present the friends of Russia should have nothing to say when it is proved beyond the possibility of doubt, when it is acknowledged and affirmed by General Skobeleff himself after the capture of Geok Tepe the retreating Turkomans were cut down in whole families, to the number of 8,000 persons. "In your official report of the siege," Mr. Marvin observed to General Skobeleff (we quote from Mr. Marvin's letters from St. Petersburg to the *Newcastle Chronicle*), "you say that during the pursuit after the assault you killed 8,000 of both sexes." "That is true, answered Skobeleff, "I had them counted. The number was 8,000." This statement, I continued, 'provoked great comment in England, for you admit your troops killed women as well.' I may here state that in my interview with Skobeleff on Monday he said, referring in reply to my question: 'Many women were killed. The troops cut down everybody. Skobeleff gave orders to his own division to spare the women and children, and none were killed but to his eye; but the other separate bodies spared none; the troops used their sabres like a machine, and mowed down all they met. Skobeleff replied: 'It is quite true. When the dead were counted, women were found among them. It is my nature to conceal nothing. I therefore note in making the report, of both sexes." Here without any necessity of sending out special correspondents or Government commissionst to the spot, we have evidence established, on the authority of the chief under whose command (if not at his express orders) such horrors were perpetrated, that fugitive men and women were slaughtered by thousands; and, it is unnecessary to inquire whether or not the men and women were accompanied by children. They were flying in a mass to new settlements; and in the mass they were ruthlessly cut down, the sabres working "like machines."

HIGH TREASON.

TRIALS for high treason have been for a long time so scarce that the prospect of an indictment for that offence comes rather as a surprise upon the public mind. If, indeed, the intended culprit had been one of the Irish malcontents, no wonder would be felt; but it seems that in order to expose this faction to a serious charge, it is necessary for them to commit the hybrid or mongrel offence called treason-felony. However that may be, the application of the law of high treason to so miserable a creature as Lord Mer Ma

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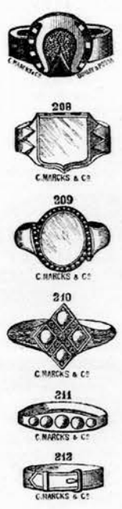

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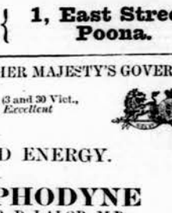

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